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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 108— BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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** The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th May	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		16,096
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
3rd May	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	3.965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8 965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May	KIDDERPORE†		5,334
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer*		
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,816

* Cargo Vessel only.
* † Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
9th May.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
12th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.
14th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
14th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports

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P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Sado Maru	I. Nirai	5898	30th ,,	14th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Negato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June.
Muroran Maru.	Y. Watanabe.	5374	17th June	1st July.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	150	105	84
Hongkong	450	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

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Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN.

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REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	6th May	16th May
*Amazon Maru	K. Takahashi	7770	11th May	25th May
*Alps Maru	K. Takata	7772	26th May	9th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5964	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	M. Ohno	6609	10th June	24th June

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
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Telephone No. 1220.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
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DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
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R. LINDSAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

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Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

S. R. KHOPKAR, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
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Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	..	..	1/- and	-/5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	..	..	..	1/-
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Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	..	..	..	1/4

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Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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WANTED—An energetic CORRESPONDENT, well experienced in office work, must be a Typist. Apply immediately with testimonials stating salary, Box No. 242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10371

SIND ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SUKKUR.—WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN-INSTRUCTOR, good prospects for a really competent hand. Experience in Building, Drawing and Estimating essential. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, stating training, experience, age and salary expected.
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22 YEARS' RECORDS of Employed Candidates and those of unemployed ones, whose agreements are expired will be destroyed. No claims can be considered after 20th May, 1924. KAPOOR & CO., DELHI.
A R10389

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A19616

WANTED for the Baroda Maternity and Child Welfare League.—(1) A LADY HEALTH VISITOR on Rs. 75—5/2—100 per month plus Rs. 30 per month as carriage allowance; (2) a fully trained NURSE and MIDWIFE on Rs. 55—5/2—75 per month. Apply with testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the League.
A19613

WANTED—2 qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Mofussil Dispensaries in the Kalahandi State on Rs. 60 per month each with free quarters. Actual joining expenses will be paid. The selected candidates will be on probation for six months each and will have to join at once. Applications with copies of testimonials and diplomas will be received by the DEWAN, Kalahandi State, P. O. Bhawanipatna, via Sambalpur, till 21st May, 1924.
A19602

APPOINTMENTS IN THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY, AMALNER.—I. An eminent SHASTRI shortly to be appointed in the Institute, must be able to direct FELLOWS and STUDENTS in philosophical research work. He must be able to teach higher works of Vedant like ADVAITA SIDHI, CHITSUKHI, KHANDANAKHANDA KHADYA, etc. He must know Marathi or Hindi. Preference will be given to one knowing English. The pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per month, according to qualifications. The post is permanent.

II. FELLOWS, having genuine interest in philosophy and having passed their M.A. Examination in that subject, will have to do comparative study in philosophy, under the instructions of the Director of the Institute. Candidates must know preferably Sanskrit and Eastern Philosophy. The FELLOWS will be paid Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications.

III. STUDENTS will be given facilities to study philosophy Eastern and Western. Those who have passed the Intermediate or the B.A. examinations with Sanskrit as their voluntary subject will be preferred. Intelligent Matriculates also, knowing Sanskrit, will be admitted. The Students will be paid Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month.

The FELLOWSHIPS and STUDENTSHIPS are tenable only from 1st July, 1924, to 31st March, 1925, to be extended for periods of one or more years later on, according to the merit of the work done in the Institute. Applications should reach the undersigned before 2nd June, 1924. Applicants should also send a form, supplied on application, duly filled in. D. S. NAIK, Secretary, Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, E. Khandesh.
R10332

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ENERGETIC UNDERGRADUATE YOUTH, having 5 years' business experience, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Communicate MAUZAR, Ansari Medical Hall, Ebrahim Mansion, Dongri, 9, Bombay.
B 10383

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B R10385

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C R10372

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G R10347

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K R10384

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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L19615

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L R10386

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T R10389

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T R10002

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Nadiharam Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have purchased the Hindusthan Press, the Hindusthan Daily and the Hindusthan Weekly, and also all the Book-debts owing to the Hindusthan Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation); and as from the 7th of May, 1924, we shall conduct both the papers as well as carry on the work of the Press.

NAROTTAM & CO.,
Proprietors, "Hindusthan."
12/16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay,
7th May, 1924.
C10387

NOTICE.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Power of Attorney granted by our client Bai RAJBAI in favour of Mr. Chiranjilal Goverdhandas has been cancelled by her and that he has no authority to act for her as the munim or in any other capacity in the name of the firm of Messrs. Shrinivasdas Baori carried on in Bombay and elsewhere.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1924.
FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS.
C19612

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1923, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Monday, the 26th May, 1924, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 16th May, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th inst. to FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the Registered addresses of Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this notice.

By Order of the Board
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.
C19617

TENDERS.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT LAC SALES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following quantities of washed and crude lac:—Up to 19th May 1924.

(1) Washed lac 24 Bengal Mds. (Approx quantity).
(2) Lac dust (Molamma) 12 Bengal Mds. (Approx. quantity).
(3) Lac dye 3 Bengal Mds. (Approx. quantity).
(4) Crude stick lac 100 Bengal Mds. (Approx quantity.)

2. For further particulars please apply to the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore.
C19618

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of clothing to Municipal Staff as per schedules (1) Havildars and Peons, (2) Inspectorial Staff, (3) Fire Brigade, (4) Menial Staff, (5) Boots and Putties and (6) Miscellaneous, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 9th day of June, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
C19610

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that entries for both the Western India Derby Stakes to be run at Poona, 2nd September Meeting, 1924, and the Eclipse Stakes of India to be run at Bombay, February Meeting, 1925, close with the SECRETARY, Western India Turf Club, Poona, on 1st June, 1924.
C19595

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE for the Municipal High School and A. V. School respectively. Candidates with experience in teaching will be preferred. Pay Graduate 70 and Undergraduate 50. Time scale. Applications to reach the office by 1st June, 1924.

(Sd.) A. M. MOODLYAR
Vice-Chairman
Elichpur Civil Station, Municipality.
5-5-1924.
C19620

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VRAJLAL HARJIWANDAS, Bania of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker, residing at Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai KAMALABAI, widow of Vrajlal Harjiwandas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and to see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P.B. MALABARI
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 4th day of April, 1924.
Messrs. MANUBHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19611

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES ETC., AT B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 8th and TO-MOREOW FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores etc., consisting of India Rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes: leather scrap, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, channels iron; Old angle iron; pipes W.I. Girders old; wood; locks; old sleepres, transverse; bridge work iron scrp; paints, crockery and miscellaneous other stores.

One lot of old Girders and machinery lying at Coy's Wharf Colaba may be seen before the sale by the intending purchasers as this materials will be sold at Coy.'s Stores Depot Mahalakshmi.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES COTTON (KISENGARH).

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree on "N" Jetha near Cotton Exchange on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire:—

50 Bales Cotton (Kisengarh). R. R. 27085 Inv. No. 4 dated 15th April 1924 from Kisengarh to Cotton Depot.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th May, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN INDUSTRIES.

SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR AND OIL MILLS, LTD., AS A GOING CONCERN SITUATE AT JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD AND DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jemietram and Madon, Attorneys for Mr. Devidas Vithaldas Liquidator of the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. at the Mill premises as a going concern the property known as the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., together with its machinery accessories, apparatus, etc.

Particulars and conditions of sale relating to the immovable property, situate at Junction of Grant Road and Duncan Road and the machinery accessories and apparatus of the Flour Mill known as the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., to be put up for sale by Public Auction as a going concern on the Mill premises on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., Auctioneers under instructions of Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for Mr. Devidas Vithaldas Liquidator of the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Ltd.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (of which a portion admeasuring 1256 square yards or thereabouts is Sanad Land, with the messuage tenements or houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of Grant Road and at the Junction of Grant Road and Duncan Road in the land and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,508 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2822, 2823, 3007, and 4944, New No. 9808 AI/9009 and 11171, Old Survey Nos. 1380, 2143, 4400, 2142, and 1/2142 and New Survey Nos. 5671, 5674, 31/5673, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Shapurji Hormasji Toddivala partly by the property of and the Bombay Municipality and partly by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Narsingrao Dhrampi and partly by Bapty Road, on or towards the north by the property of Moosa Haji Junas and on or towards the south by Grant Road and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 23, 513 to 516 and 732 and Street Nos. 189 and 197 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1 on Grant Road side and Ward No. 518 and Street Nos. 378 to 382 on Duncan Road side and Ward No. 731 and Street No. 7 on Bapty Road side and bearing Cadastrial Survey No. division.

Particulars of the Machinery and other movable property to be sold.

PART I. FURNITURE.

Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Scales and Weights Safes Office Clock 1 Typewriter and other articles now lying in the registered office of the Company at Two Tanks in the building firstly hereinabove described.

PART II MACHINERY.

H. Simon's Riller Plant, grinding capacity marked on the machine is 4,000 lbs. of wheat per hour, with wheat cleaning, washing drying and conditioning plant. 4 Horizontal Stone Mills 4'6 inches dia. for grinding rice etc., with scourers for cleaning rice etc., 2 Vertical Dreadnaught Grinders 30 inches dia. for grinding peas etc, 1 Roller Mill for crushing barley Oat, etc., 1 Electric Motor to drive the whole concern, complete with shafting pulleys etc., belonging to Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., 2 Boilers for conditioning wheat, etc., Lathe, Drilling, fluting machines, etc., and the goodwill of the business carried on by the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., in their name or in the name of Messrs. Allarakhis Thaver and Co., and the trade marks used in the said businesses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for the Liquidators at their Office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th May 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
Telephone 20132.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY KNOWN MAKERS, SWEET-TONE COTTAGE PIANO, BY MARKS & CO. ITS PLAYER CHURCH ORGAN GRAMOPHONE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, CUTLERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) in Bunglow of Seth Jethabai Govindji next to Wilson College, Chaupatty specially made to order household furniture, consisting of sliding, dining table, chairs, mahoganised mirror, back side board dumbwaiter, tapestry lined silver show cases, English Chesterfield, suites of sofas and easy chairs, full size drawing room, cabinets, cottage piano, its player church organ gramophone, carpets, office tables glass book case, file cabinet, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy teapoy, electric lamp, single and double beds, full size oval mirror and panelled almirahs, cloth and gown press, English wash cabinet, chival dressing tables, English soilinen box, washing table, chinaware, glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, Bicycle and perambulators, etc.

Property of a European gentleman and others.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th May, 1924.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

An auction sale of second hand cars will be held on the 17th May, 1924, at Ford Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

For Further particulars, apply to
AUTO SUPPLY CO., LTD.
Ford Buildings, Hughes Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 B. S. A. motor car, 5 seater, 4 cylinder, 16 h.p., in perfect running order.
1 Black Australian gelding about 16 hands, 10 years old very stylish saddle horse believed sound.
1 Brown Australian gelding about 15-1 seven years practically sound very stylish and reliable harness horse.

FURNITURE SALE AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, BEACH HOUSE OPPOSITE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR'S BUNGALOW.

On SUNDAY, the 11th day of May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by John Robert, Benjamin and Devji Kanji rich glass crockery and plated ware by Reed and Barton, large English dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side board, drawing room Chesterfield suite, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, rich English Persian and Indian Carpets, sweet tone iron frame cottage piano by Broadwood English organ Pianola, Phonograph, American roll top table Cabinet by Benjamin, glass door cupboard, English ice box, grandfather's clock, Perambulator single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat stands bicycle, blackwood carved furniture, cane furniture, iron safe, writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets table ornaments one seven seater "Charon" Landaulette Motor car wall clocks, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of S. Fuchmann, Esq., and a Parsee Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBIES, PEARLS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS AND SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS.

Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Anandji Nanji.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas, vs., Morarji) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 9th and SATURDAY, the 10th instant, both days sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Diamond bracelets, Pochis, Rings, Bangles with Ruby nose-ring, Pearl Bangles, Bracelets, nose-ring, rubies and pearl booties, earrings, Opal rings with Diamonds, Silverware Thalies, Vatkas, Katoras, ornaments boxes, plates, Kadas, belts cups spoons, Trays Icepail with Tongs, Handa, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT PYDHOWNIE ROAD AND KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamistram and Madon, Attorneys for Messrs. Keshavlal Poonjaram, Nenamal Bhiwanidas and Salmahomed Haji Ahomed Noorani, Trustees, under the Agreement and the equitable mortgage, dated respectively the 31st of March, 1922, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Decree dated 11th day of December, 1923, of the Bombay High Court in which Bai Rukhiabai and another, Plaintiffs—and the said Haji Noormahomed Haji Esmail Noorani and others—defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will to-day THURSDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of the Pydhownie Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2997 and Cadastral Survey No. 1358 and bounded on the East by Kambekar Street, on the West by Halalkhor's passage, on the North by the property of the Vendor secondly hereunder described and on the South by Pydhownie Road, and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 2160 and Street No. 96—100.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambekar Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 178 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2997 and Cadastral Survey No. 1357 and bounded on the East by Kambekar Street, on the West by the property of Abdullamia Khandwani, on the North by the property of Haji Janmahomed Moosa and on the South by the property of the Vendor firstly described and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 2610 (2) and Street Nos. 120—22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADON, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th May 1924.

KASHMIR SILKS

Real Swadeshi from bottom to top made of pure Kashmir Silk Yarn hand woven, cheaper and more durable than foreign silks. Trial solicited. For particulars write to

KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Srinagar—Kashmir.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Here is a Picture
THAT HAS THE SEAL OF APPROVAL
of
THE WHOLE OF BOMBAY
MAJESTIC Films' Super-production
DEBT OF SIN
WRITTEN BY NAVAL GANDHI
DIRECTED BY—ARDESHIR IRANI AND NAVAL GANDHI
Photography by Bhogilal Dave.

Thousands who have seen this picture have been amazed at the wonderful acting,—beautiful settings—heart-throbbing thrills—the fine artistic taste with which the picture is executed by its cultured directors.

SEE IT TO-DAY
WATCH FOR SARASVATI FILM Co's
FIRST PRODUCTION
VIKRAM CHARITRA

Prepared at a huge cost with a specially selected cast and presenting the Biggest problem of humanity.
WOMAN—WHAT IS HER POSITION AND WORTH
SEE HOW MANORAMA, a beauteous damsel of yore tacked with this problem.
THE FIRST PICTURE WITH AN EDUCATIONAL VALUE BEHIND IT.
WATCH FOR THE SCREENING DATE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"SALOME"
Featuring NAZIMOVA.
EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"BEYOND THE ROCKS"
Featuring RUDOLPH VALENTINO
and
GLORIA SWANSON.
EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MAE MURRAY
In
"JAZZMANIA"
A Photo play of Syncopation & Splendour.

IMPERIAL
Lamington Road
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT
By Special Arrangement With Pathe
Owen Nares
Catherine Calvert
Malvina Longfellow
IN
"The Indian Love Lyrics"
A story based on the poems from The Garden of Kama, by Laurence Hope.
Set to music by Amy Woodforde-Finder.
England's Leading Artists in Magnificent Costumes, Splendid Court Scenes, and Perfect acting.
A GEM OF A PICTURE.
Also
A PATHE COMEDY.
Time:—
Daily: 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m,
Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays,
Matinee 3-30 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

LAST 2 DAYS OF THE
2nd Week
Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
THE THRILLING and ROMANTIC FILM
"PRITHVI-RAJ CHAVAN"
By the Eastern Film Co., of Baroda
In 6 Reels of Terrific Interest.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1000 CASES ASHAHI BEER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 9th day of May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to Apollo Street Post Office Fort, Bombay, by order of Habib Kara Rhimji Esq. and on account & at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. D. N. Marshall of Kamal Mansions Colaba who had purchased the goods under contract dated 25th February 1924 the under mentioned C. I. F. Bills of Landing & Insurance Policies etc. Re. 1 000 Cases Ashahi Beer Shipped per S.S. "Bandra" to Basrah which left Bombay on 22nd April 1924 as Slow Mail.

The goods will be sold in suitable lots.

Terms—Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ, OPPOSITE SANTA CRUZ RAILWAY STATION, AT THE JUNCTION OF TWO ROADS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Lawrence Manu Ghari, the owner of the property, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Anandilal Pragji, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will put up the undermentioned property for sale by Public Auction at the premises at Santa Cruz on SUNDAY, the 11th day of May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground with the three messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Danda, Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the District of Bombay suburban, containing by admeasurement 4,327 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Entry No. 591, part of Survey No. 5, Pot Nos. 1 and 2 and part of Survey No. 5, Pot No. 3 (part) and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 183 of Danda village and assessed by the Notified Area Committee Salsette Santa Cruz Circle under No. 2 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Ruttonji Chowksey, on or towards the North by public road and on or towards the South by the property of Shamji Girdhar and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 8th May, 1924.

RID YOURSELF OF
STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES
You can commence to put your stomach and liver troubles behind you from to-day whether they take the form of pains after eating, headaches, biliousness, or constipation. The first thing is to give help to your digestive organs.
Mother Seigel's Syrup is a real tonic for stomach, liver and bowels. It tones up, stimulates, and strengthens them, thus enabling them to perform their vital functions easily and naturally. Then stomach and liver troubles become impossible.
Mother Seigel's Syrup is now sold also in Tablet form.
BY TAKING MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 7.

Lahore, Stringer, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Piave, Zahei, Antwerp.
Domala, Whittingham, Antwerp.
Mashobra, Gagey, Karachi.
City of Nagpur, Rae, Karachi.
Barjora, Sammuel, Bushrah.
Chanda, Hobday, Rangoon.
Orna, Partridge, Calcutta.
Mineric, Tullah, Calcutta.
Taransery, Harrison, Delagoabay.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Chindwara for Calcutta.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
S S Lahore:—The P & O S N Coy's Steamer Lahore 3143 tons, Captain R H Stringer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.
S S City of Nagpur:—The City Line Steamer City of Nagpur, 6289 tons, Captain Sir J R Rae, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
S S Piave:—The W & A Graham Coy's Steamer Piave, 4662 two, Captain F Zahei, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.
S S Barjora:—The B I S N Coy's Steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain W Sammuel, will sail to-day from harbour for Busrah, with general cargo and passengers.
S S Domala:—The B I S N Coy's Steamer Domala, 3134 tons, Captain W E Whittingham will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, May 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
6 Mantua, 5889, London, 10/5, M M & Co.
3 Mundra 4461, Karachi N F M M & CO.
4 Mashobra, 5731, K'chi, 8/5, M M & Co.
5 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/5, N Y Kaisha.
7 City of Nagpur, 6,288, K'chi, 7/5, K N Co.
11 Hoogkerk, 3170, Colombo, N.F., E D Sassoon and Co.
13 Engleston, 4463, Jeddah, 12/5, A Nemazee and Co.
12 Arcturus, 3,816, N Y, 4/5, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macnaughton, 3,784, N F, N F, J F and Co.
2 Mineric 2988 Calcutta 7/5 F F G & Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busra, 2/5, M M and Co.
7 Bardistan 2,592, Genoa, 2015, T M & Co.
City of Bombay 3355, Cochin 15/5, K N & Co.
9 Massilia 3251 L'pool 8/5 Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Garbita, 3204, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chanda, 3951, N.F. 8/5, M M and Co.
B Tabor 2356, Aberdeen, 10/5, T M & Co.
D & E Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, N.F., M M & Co.
F Zayani 2627, N F, N F, H S S & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Chindwara 3307, N.F., N.F. M M & Co.
P Lahore 3143 N F, N F, M M & CO.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Morkara due about 15th June, Agent B I N Co.
Madasa due about 29th June Agent B I N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Bombay due about 30th April, Agent K N Co.
Brankson Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.
Custalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June, K N Co.

FROM HONGKONG.

Chitralla due about 9th May Agent J F Co.
Arnusto (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent Edward. L
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent Edward. L
Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent. L Edward
Oxenfels due abohut 31st May, Agent Edward.

EXPORTS.

May 7.

S S Mantua for London:—28 bdles Fox skin M Mobin and Co.; 18 bdles Woollen carpe H A Ebrahimjee; 4000 cwt Linseed, Volkart Bros; 28 bales cowhides, F Hossain; 21 bales cowhides, L Thacia and Sons; 200 cwt woollen carpet, M M & Co; 200 cwt, Nigersead, A Durst; 59 cwt Almondseeds, A Shustry.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 121 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 120 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S City of Nagpur for Marseilles:—3060 cwt Linseed, Rali Bros.

S S Agnilcia for Genoa:—55 bales cotton, L Dreefus and Co; 440 bales cotton, Italinaia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.; 8000 cwt Wheat, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt Rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 1257 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt Rapeseed, Goris Ld.; 1000 cwt Linseed, Goris Ld.; 4002 cwt Castorseed, Goris Ld..

S S Aqileia for Naples:—500 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.; 1500 cwt Castorseed, Gorio Ld.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—11 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 23 bales wool, N M Vazir and Son; 47 bales wool J Jatmanand; 800 cwt oil cake, J Permanand; 32 bales cotton, Halli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton J Co.; 75 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 225 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—4 bales silk reeled, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2000 cwt gingelleyseed, Vatkot Bros.; 201 cwt mustardseed, C Jivanlal and Co.; 15 cases dried beef, M F Saifudin and Co.

S S Gelmoor for Antwerp:—2000 tons Manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

S S Glemoor for Barcelona:—300 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Tabar for Dunkirk:—8000 cwt Linseed Velkart Bros.; 330 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.; 150 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros.; 330 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Bordeston for Genoa:—100 tons old iron scrap, G N Kasam; 2,00 cwt Linseed, Strauss and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Soama and Co.; 320 bales cotton, J A Degbie and Co.; 270 bales cotton, H M Mehta.

S S Domala for London:—6000 cwt Linseed Strauss and Co.; 2000 cwt Linseed, Volkart Bros.; 115 drms. Crude methylated alcohol, Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld.

S S Damala for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—1000 cwt myrabollam, Mathuradas and Co.

S S Kiderpore for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton G M Twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 43 cwt Sandlewood Powder, E Nurudin and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton, Karimbhoy and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N Manilal.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sadomaru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, H Rambhapal and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ozu, Burin and Co.; 200 bales cotton G V Lanke.

S S Sadomaru for Hongkong:—63 cwt sharkfins, A A R Kazer.

S S Lt.-St. Loabert Bic for Haiphong:—475 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Lt.-St. Loabert Bic for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

May 7.

S S City of Paris from Liverpool Agents, Killick Nixon and Co:—78 bales cotton yarn, 184 cases cotton yarn, 70 cases cottons, 18 bales cottons 28 bales cotton tent, 331 bales old news paper, 119 cases yarn, 100 boxes common soap, 40 drs. caustic soda, 23 cask tiles, 173 sk/cs tiles 125 cases cigarettes, 24 cases tallow, 40 bags rivets, 68 bales paper, 500 bdles galved plain sheet, 20797 bdles galved plain corr. sheet 52 cask Brandy, 210 cases Brandy, 75 cases colour, 100 bdles yellow metal sheet, 45 drs. Lubricating oil, 7 brls. Lubricating oil, 67 drs. oil, 115 cases Bottled beer, 803 paint, 10 drs. paint, 100 bags Dairy salt.

From Bushire:—300 bags Almond, 150 cases gum

S S Zeyanipoom Bushire Agents, Persian Gulf S N Co. Ltd:—185 bags Almond, 14 bags gum, 18 bags Poppyseed, 200 bags Tobacco, 160 bags gumtragacanth, 83 cases Assafotida, 84 bdles cotton, 450 bales cotton.

B Abbas:—371 bdles cotton, 16 bales cotton, 11 Jottas Assafotida, 27 cases Assafotida, 95 bags Almond, 120 bags Raisins, 15 bags Pistachios, 17 bundles Rose buds.

S S Garbeta from Sourabaya, Agents E M and Co:—11861 bags Sugar, 52 drs. Arracks.

From Samarang:—3013 bags Sugar.

From Cherilion:—5038 bags Sugar.

From Pasorocan:—1006 bags Sugar.

From Colombo:—20 boxes Medicament, 40 boxes Wine, 188 brls. Wine.

GANDHIJI AND SIR JAMSETJEE.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret, that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, who in the days of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, took such prominent part in the public life of the city and stood by the side of his countrymen, has, since the death of that great leader, been slowly and steadily captured by the heaven-born Bureaucracy! His support of the salt duty was most deplorable. His voting with the officials in the Assembly was resented even by the sober members of the Parsi community. And to-day his voting against the Resolution for the presentation of an Address to Gandhiji as a Man has been greatly disapproved by a majority of Parsi, Sir. I am constrained to state this, just to avoid misunderstanding amongst Hindus and Muslims regarding the Parsi feeling in respect of Mahatmaji. May I say, Sir, (1) That Parsi Friends and Admirers of Gandhiji met at the C. J. Hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Jaiji Petit, and prayed for his recovery and release? That Independents and Liberals like Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy, Mr. Faredoon Dadachanji, Dr. K. S. Patel spoke on the occasion; and the Hon'ble Mr. Sethna, Mr. Paymaster, etc., were present.

(2) That a Jashan Ceremony was performed at Navsari by Parsi Priests of all parties under the leadership of the High Priest for the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi—a ceremony which has never been performed for a non-Parsi, except the Royal Family!

(3) Another Jashan Ceremony was performed at the C. J. Hall, Bombay, under the guidance of Dasturji Minocherji.

(4) Another meeting of Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mahatma Gandhi was held at the C. J. Hall after his release, when Lady Petit presided, and Prof. P. A. Wadia, G. K. Nariman, K. J. B. Wadia, M. M. Madon, D. H. Petit, Miss Perin Naoroji, etc., spoke, and Sir Dinshaw Petit, Dasturji Minocherji, Meherjibhoy Madon, etc., were present.

(5) And at the Corporation, Messrs. Phiroze Sethna and H. P. Mody eulogised Gandhiji as a Great Man, and Moderates like Messrs. Byramji Jeejibhoy, J. B. Bohman Behram, Dr. Dadachanji, B. S. Cooper K. S. Dhondy, voted for the Resolution: And loyalists like Dr. Sukhia, Messrs. P. J. Marzban of the Jam-e-Jamshed and H. M. Chowna remained neutral!

(5) Even the most Moderate of Moderate Parsi Papers, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" has written in appreciative terms of Gandhiji as a Man, and has congratulated the City Fathers for their wise decision.

It is thus perfectly clear, that Sir Jamsetjee's voting against the Address Resolution was purely personal; that it did not represent the view of the majority of the Paris community, that has nothing but admiration for Gandhiji's greatness, saintliness, and self-sterifice.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

4/5/24.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"A *Nindaka's* house should be located in one's vicinity", says a Marathi poet. The italicised word admits of several interpretations, of which the one chosen by us implies a *critic*. Lucky are the Mussalmans of Hindoostan in so far as they have found a well-meaning critic in the Editor of the "Modern Review", who puts them on their mettle. His heart is replete with the milk of human kindness.

Mr. Chatterji's comments on Maulana Mahomed Ali's presidential address, appearing in the issue of February, 1924, will not fail to arrest the attention of every reader of the review. One will be evincing insurgent and vindictive spirit, if one were to raise objections to Maulana's speech being subjected to weighty and learned criticism. The noticeable thing, however, is the attitude of the critic. He is not satisfied with Mr. Mahomed Ali's explanation of Muslims lagging behind their Hindoo brethren in receiving Western Education. "The Maulana Saheb has explained why his co-religionists did not read English, but he has not explained why they did not and do not read their vernacular and Persian and Arabic literatures to the extent that Hindoos read their vernacular and classical literatures as well as English."

It is rather curious that a reviewer of Mr. Chatterji's calibre should be taken possession of by "a dearness of instinct more than he could justify to reason." Maulana's silence on the point is not far to seek. The Congress President was conscious of the fact that Muslim illiteracy is not so extensive as the Babuji thinks it to be. There is an element of truth in the sweeping assertion of the Bengalee reviewer, though not the whole of it. We may possibly bow down to his judgment so far as Bengal is concerned. But to speak of "Muslim illiteracy in the country" is begging the question. A large majority of the Mahomedans of North India and Sindh, including ladies too, are not only fully conversant with their Eastern lore, but they are scholars as well. A few Muslim inhabitants of the Deccan and Gujarat possess such knowledge of Marathi and Gujarati classics, in addition to knowing Urdu, Persian and Arabic, as would do honour to a *Pandit* of high repute. Muslim community has produced poets and poetesses who have given the finest lyrics, odes, panegyrics, etc., to the Indians. On many occasions Indian Mussalmans have given cause to their Hindu, brethren to bite their fingers with mixed wonder and rage. I do not know why the Bengalee Muslims be lethargic, as can be gathered from what the Babuji says, when they have the finest opportunity of being enlightened by luminaries like the Editor of the widespread monthly. Mussalmans share the illiteracy of the country in common with the members of other sister communities. Ignorance reigns supreme among the masses. In every society there are different gradations. Muslims are no exception to the rule. A Muslim may not be cultured, in the materialistic sense of the term; yet, without exception, he knows thoroughly well the fundamental principles of his Faith. In the absence of this knowledge he cannot claim to be a true follower of the Arabian Prophet. Had it not been for the boycott of schools and colleges during the last few years, Mr. Mahomed Ali's co-religionists would have almost filled up the time-worn gap by this time.

"In Bengal, it is found year after year that Mussalman convicts form a greater proportion of the jail population than free Mussalmans form of the entire population." It is admitted on all hands that Bengal is teemingly populated by Muslims. Mussalmans of Bengal are convicts not because they are Mussalmans, but because the baser metal in them transcends all other feelings of the heart. If the critic were to turn his eyes to provinces, where his co-religionists form the majority, he to his great wonder and dismay, will find the inverse ratio. I belong to a Hindu State, situate on the skirts of the Deccan and Konkan, where the Mahomedans and Christians bear no mean proportion to the Hindu population. Nevertheless the State prison is full of Hindu culprits. There is hardly any Mahomedan or Christian prisoner to be found. What measures, then, will the Bengalee reformer suggest to minimise the number of Hindu criminals, is a matter of considerable interest. "It has sometimes been said that some forms of crimes are due to the greater boldness and virility of particular classes. Should that be true, it would be the bounden duty of their leaders to impress it on their minds the commission of anti-social acts is not a good use of courage and virility;—it certainly is far from being the best use." Why should the Babuji presume that our leaders have failed in their duty? How far has he himself acted in accordance with his own preachings? What he speaks of one party may be true of another. Let him know it for certain that Muslim leaders apart, Islam, the universal religion, condemns boldness and virility, except when they are called into action in defending the Faith.

"People forget that Hinduism *has been* in its own way a missionary religion throughout the Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian periods of Indian History, and has taken into its fold many non-Hindus of all sorts—Animists, Mussalmans, Christians, etc." There is a good deal of inconsistency in this bold assertion. If I understand the Hindu Shastras aright, which I am sure I do, *Hindus are born and not made*. In no part of the country has Brahmanism, according to Mayne, exerted such a vast influence as in Bengal, where the Daya Bhaga School of Hindu Law prevails. Possibly the idea of Brahmanic influence rankled foremost in the mind of Mr. Chatterji, when he wrote about Hinduism being missionary. Had Hindu religion been missionary, as Babuji is disposed to call it, it would never have drawn a sharp line of demarcation between the twice-born classes and the Shudras. This explains the reason why Hindus of lower classes embrace either Christianity or Islam too willingly. If converts to Islam are not taken care of by their co-religionists, how can the ready embracement of Islam every year by hundreds of people of all shades of opinion and in all parts of the globe be accounted for. Islam is not forced upon anybody, as it was and even now, I am sorry to note, is the fashion to believe. It is the universality, brotherhood, equality and toleration of Islam that brings into its fold civilized, cultured and well-to-do persons like Sir Abdulla Hamilton and others.

In conclusion, let me request the readers of the "Chronicle" and the Editor of the "Modern Review" not to misconstrue my intention in trying to make the position of my brethren clear. I have great predilection for the Hindus, amongst and under whom I have prosecuted my studies. I am proud to affirm that my Hindu friends and well-wishers outnumber my Muslim ones. What I wanted to bring to your notice was that the responsible Indian publicist should have regard for the feelings and sentiments of his Muslim brethren. I should remind him of a passage from Thackeray's Vanity Fair. It runs thus:—"This world is like a looking-glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it and it will in turn look sourly upon you. Laugh at it and with it—and it is a jolly kind companion. So let every man have his own choice."—Yours, etc.,

AKBARKHAN.

"KAFIRS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A "Hindu's" letter on "Hindu-Moslem Unity" in your to-day's issue is full of interest. I do not want to discuss "Hinduism" in this letter, for, I know Hinduism is that precious something which is inexplicable. A Brahmo who is not an idolator and who does not believe in any Book of Revelation, a Arya who admits Revelation only so far as the Vedas are concerned, a Jain who does not believe in Rebirth but who still worships idols, a Sanatani who worships every thing on earth from the Sun and Moon down to the inert stone and mud, a Yogi who worships his self within, a Saivite who believes in absolute monism, a Vaishnavita who believes in conditional monism, a Madhwa who believes in Dualism, a Rushtimargin who believes in promiscuous sensual enjoyment for the purpose of salvation, all these are Hindus and Hinduism is anything conceivable in man's mind.

Similarly I do not wish for a discussion on "Islam." more so because I know so little of it. The purpose of my present letter is for a clear definition of the word "Kafir". Is it in fact applicable to Idolators or is it a synonym for Idolator? I ask this merely for information, because to me it does not matter much whether one who worships idols should be called an Idolator or a Kafir.

I know that Islam as taught by the Prophet condemns idol worship. But what do Moslems actually do at present? What is idol worship? No sane man will ever believe that the idolatrous Hindus worship the idols believing it to be God himself. They know that they are stones and earth, and that they are worshipping the God through their medium. It is a fact that though they know the idols to be stones they consecrate, sanctify and then revere them afterwards. Is it this reverance that the Moslems object to? If they believe that only God can be revered, what are they themselves doing to-day? Are they not showing reverence to their graves, and their mosques? Are they not setting up Gold, Silver, Brass and other images of the Palm with all its five fingers during the time of Mohurrum and revere them? Are they not all (in India) looking towards the West during their prayer, because the sacred Mosque of Mecca is in that direction? Do they not revere the Holy Quran? Are not these just a shade different from the Hindus' worship of idols? If the word "Kafir" is synonymous with "Idolator" then does not the present practice of Moslem seem irrational?

Let us also remember the following:—

".....This charter given by Mohammed, the Prophet of the Believers.....and all individuals of whatever origin who have made common cause with them,—all these shall constitute one nation.....the Jews.....and all others domiciled in Yathreb, shall form with the Moslems one composite nation;—they shall practice their religion as freely as the Moslems;.....all Moslems shall hold in abhorrence every man guilty of crime, injustice or disorder; no one shall uphold the culpable, though he were his nearest kin....."

—Ibn-Hisham pp. 341-343.

"To every one we have given a Law and a Way.....And if God had pleased, he would have made you all (all mankind) one people (people of one religion).....Unto God shall ye return, and He will tell you that concerning which ye disagree."

—Koran, Chap. V. 56.

"And fight for the Religion of God against those who fight against you; but transgress not (by attacking them first) for God loveth not the transgressors;.....but if they desist, let there be no hostility except against the ungodly."

—Koran, Chap. II, 186.

Do not the above clearly show that Islam as such is not aggressively hostile towards idolators? That Hindus and Moslems can become best friends and live as "one composite nation"? If, in the face of the above, one maintains that Islam is ever hostile towards the Kafir and that a Moslem cannot intimately associate and live together with a Kafir, then, does not the last extract quoted above show that Kafir means an ungodly man and not an idolator?

Sir, I am a zero in Arabic language which you can better explain. I have argued just from the common sense point of view. I beg pardon if I have wounded the feelings of any Moslem in the above few words.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, April 23.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS'

BOMBAY, May 7.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 25/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 430
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 490
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 480
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.38 7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 67.65
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 83.50
London—Rome Liras 97.50
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—

London, May. 6

Rentes 3 per cent.	54
Bar Silver Spot	33
" " 2 months hence	32 15/16

Closing Tone of silver.—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 6/7/23
Interest day to day loans .. 1 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans .. 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, May 6

Stockholm ..	16.55
Christiania ..	31.63
Amsterdam ..	11.70
Switzerland ..	24.64
Belgium ..	Yesterdays 82 81
Athens ..	200.00

London, May 6.
London, May. 6

Exchange on London in Paris ..	67.75
" Germany ..	
" Italy ..	97.75

New York, May 6

Demand Bills ..	4.38.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 6

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
" " " 6 ..	4 3/4
" 5 per cent Rentes ..	25 3/4

WAR LOANS.

London, May 6

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 83 3/8 unchd.
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	92 1/2 unchd.
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100 11/16—46
Consols 2 1/2% ..	57 1/2 unchd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	46 1/2 —
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % .. (Sterling Loan)	66 1/4 —
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	57 —

London, May 6

Conversion Loan ..	£ 77 15/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	102
7 per cent Indian Loan ..	111 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, May 7.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/9/7
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/9/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/8/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/11
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/14
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/3

LONDON, May 6.

Bar gold ready, £ 4.14-1
Silver ready, d. 33
Silver forward d. 32-15
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet steady. Small business.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-12
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10
6 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97.14
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99-1
5½ per cent Tax Free War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103-4
5½ per cent Tax Free War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104-8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-14
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104-4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-14
5½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/10
5 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78
5 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98-8.
5 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77-8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-8
5 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£132 1/2
National Bank	£ 44 1/4
Eastern "	£ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp ..	12 1/2
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay ..	£ 15/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, May 7.

Reuter reported to-day a moderate rise of about 27 points in New York and about 7/9 points higher in Liverpool for new crops positions. The markets keep steady with very small business passing.

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date the 5th inst., as follows:—

"Market acts heavy with continuous favourable weather. Looks lower in the immediate future."

In view of slightly better advices from the American markets, the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning for new crop Broach April/May 1925 delivery at Rs. 512 and fluctuating within a rupee or so, was quoted at Rs. 513 at 4-30 p.m.

At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the forward market was kept closed this evening.

Old Crop April/May 1924 delivery Broach afer having opened to-day at Rs. 566¼ declined to Rs. 565½ on a Commission House selling but the rate steadily improved on Jobbers and offices buying to Rs. 570½, the rate at 4-30 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 570.

Fine M. G. Oomra for May 1924 delivery opened at Rs. 542 and after advancing by half a rupee the rate quickly gave way on Commission Houses selling to Rs. 540½. Since then prices began to recover gradually on offices and general buying to Rs. 546 at which rate the market closed at 4-30 p.m.; whilst for July 1924 delivery the rate at the opening was quoted at Rs. 546 but immediately declined on a prominent Japan House selling to Rs. 544½. Around this level, offices and several Commission Houses were buyers which caused the market to recover steadily to Rs. 549 and at 4-30 p.m. the closing quotation was Rs. 549½. New crop Oomra for December/January 1925 delivery opened to-day at Rs. 474/75 and in sympathy with the rise in old crops gradually advanced to Rs. 477 at which rate the market closed at 4-30 p.m.

F. G. M. G. Bengal for May 1924 delivery was nominally quoted to-day at Rs. 520 and July at Rs. 522 whilst for December/January 1925 delivery the rate was Rs. 435.

Our market for Ready cotton was entirely closed yesterday owing to a Mahomedan holiday.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

	To-day	Up-to-date.
Broach		
Punjab/American	... Nil	100
Navsari	... Nil	200
Kadi/Viramgam	... Nil	100
Total	Nil	400
BENGAL		
Sind/Punjab	... Nil	1500
OOMRA		
Berar	... 200	300
Central/Provinces No. 1	200	700
Central/Provinces No. 2	200	400
Total	600	1400

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May. 7

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	557	542	527	512
M. G. Oomra No. 3	567	557	542	..
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	597	587	572	..
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	582	572	557	..
M. G. Broach No 2	600	590	580	570
M. G. Mathia	557	547	532	..
M. G. Khandesh	562	552	537	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 7

Fully Good Broach April/May 1924	570
" " " " " 1925	513
" " Bengal May	519
" " " July	524
" Dec/January, 1925	435
Fine Oomra May	544
" " July	549
" " Dec/Jan 1925	478
Good Southerns May/June	577

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, May 7.

New York Market 5th May 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29 70	May			29.65	—05
27 98	July	27.69—29		27.95	—03
24.20	Oct.		24.03—17	24.30	+10
23.60	Dec.			23.64	+04

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 28.03, lowest 27.55, range .48 points. Market very steady but narrow. Tone of market good.

New York Market 6th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
29.65	May			29 89	+24
27.95	July	27.95—	27.93—02	28 22	+27
24.30	Oct.		24.30—	24.50	+20
23.64	Dec.			23.89	+25

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 28.25, lowest 27.75, range .50 points. Small market but very steady.

Liverpool Market 5th May 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
16.91	May	16.89—11		16.69	—22
16.35	July	16.25—10	16.26—09	16.13	—22
14.17	Oct,	14.08—09	14.08—09	14.08	—09
13.62	Jan.			13.55	—07
13.50	March			13.44	—06
Egyptian:—					
21.60	July			21.55	—05
19.30	Nov.			19.05	—25

Telegraphic market advices: (1) American cross rate to-day and Saturday 4.38 1/2. (2) Very small market. Scattered selling on good weather South.

Liverpool Market 6th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
16 69	May	16.83+14		16.62	—07
16.12	July	16.25+12	16.20+07	16.14	+01
14.08	Oct.			14.15	+07
13 55	Jan.	13.65+10	13.67+12	13 64	+09
13.44	Mar.			13.53	+09
	Egyptian				
21.55	July			21.60	+05
19.05	Nov.			19.00	—05

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 250,000. Small steady market. Scattered buying. Less for sale. (2) American cross rate 4.38 1/2. July highest 16.32, lowest 16.13, range .19 points. Small market easily affected. Our travelling man wires from Central Texas: " 60 per cent. planted. Stands are generally irregular. Considerable replanting necessary Crop is 21 days later than last season. Weather is favourable. We have a telegram from Memphis reporting recent rains packed causing considerable replanting necessary in many sections. Temperature too low for early cotton.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May. 6

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	1000
" " Sales of East Indian	200
Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot quiet,	..	17.46
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	24.05
New York 11 a m.	May	29 60—03
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	27 95—02
	Oct,	24 20—09
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May.	29 38
	July	27 46

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool May, 6.

Months	To-day's price
May	16.88+.19
June	—
July	16.30+.17
Aug.	15 55+.18
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.23+.15
Nov.	—
December	—
January	13 68+.13
Feb.	—
Mar.	13.58+.14
April.	—
May.	13 44+.10
Egyptians—July	21.80
November	19.20
January	18.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 6.

Months	To-day's Price
May	16 62 - 7
June	16 48— 2
July	16 14+ 1
August	15 44+ 4
September	14 78+ 5
October	14.15+ 7
November	13.83+ 8
December	13.74+ 9
January	13.64+ 9
February	13.55+ 9
March	13.53+ 9
April	13.48+10
May	13.43+ 9

Tone—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS,

London, May 6

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.20
" " Fully Good	11.60
" " Fine	12.00
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.60
" " Fully Good ..	12.10
" " Fine	12.60
M. G. Broach, Good	13.20
" " Fully Good	13.60
" " Fine	14.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.10
" " Fully Good	11.50
" " Fine	12.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 6.

Months.	To-days price.
May	22.20+ 5
June	21 80+10
July	21 60+ 5
Aug.	20 25+ 5
Sept.	20 80 unchd.
Oct.	19 55—15
Nov	19 00— 5
December	18 80— 5
January	18 60 unchd.
Feb	18 50 "
Mar	18 40 "
April	18 40 "
May	18 40 "

Manchester Cloth market irregular Encouraging Indian turnover.

Tone—Yarns Steady Quiet

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 6

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
" " to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York	
" " " May	29.89+.24
" " " July	28.22+.27
" " " October ..	24.50+.20
" " " Dec.	23.89 + 22
Spot Cotton at New York ..	30.25+.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.75+ 13
Futures " " July ..	27.72+.24
" " " October ..	23.76+.16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15
Silver foreign mained	64 1/4

WHEAT.

London, May 6

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. Do	42/9
AUSTRALIAN M/J Buyers ..	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31/—
Wheat Choice White Karachi M/J Sellers	46/—
Do (15th June) Paid	46/3
Wheat soft Red Karachi A/M Sellers	45/—
Airm Next Cargo West Australian Paid	48/6
Fpril shipment to France.	

LINSEED.

London, May. 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
May/June Sellers	£ 19 7/16

Tone:—Firm but not much business doing at advance.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
" May/Aug Buyers	37 1/8
" Sept/Dec, Paid	36 3/8

London, May 6.

Linseed La Plata Argentine M/J Sellers	7 11/16
Tone—Firm quiet	
Cottonseed Bombay M/J Sellers ..	10
Castorseed Bombay M/J Sellers ..	23 3/4

METALS.

London, May 6.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 67 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B ..	£ 63 7/16
Copper Braziers	£ 85—
Yellow Metal	£ 8—
Hard Spelter .. nominal,	£ 28 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/8
TIN BLOCK	1/4

RUBBER.

London, May 6

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	11 3/8

Tone:—
Flat—lower on liquidations closed rother steadier

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta

May Sellers	26/—
July Sellers	23/—
July-Sept Sellers	22/6

Fine White Java C & F Bombay

July-Sept Sellers.	22/10
Do	22/10

Tone:—Dull no Business.

Yesterdays Cuban Sugar May nominal Value	22/6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd May, 1924.

Cotton	9,208 Bales
Wheat	14,810 Cwts
Linseed	17,362 "
Rapeseed etc	7,404 "
Gingellyseed	389 "
Poppyseed	1,760 "
Groundnuts	1,118 "
Castorseed	3,853 "
Rice	3,749 "
Myrabollams	55 "
Cottonseed	909 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	3,164 "
Juwar	1,224 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	427 "
Bajri	140 "
Coal	790 Tons

2 Day's Total.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS. (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

Bombay, May 6.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi	1	2	0
Textile	1	1	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone..	1	1	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth x Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40..			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Di mond Chuk	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant, per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Cheek Grey Drill.			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix " "	7	0	0
Swan Finlay "	7	0	0
Hindustan "	7	4	0
Pearl "	..	..	..
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand "	8	6	0
Bombay United	8	4	0
Gabrun no. 5124			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustani	13	0	0

MILL-STORES.

May 6.

Quotations are:—
Heralds Rs. 1/13/6
Reeds Rs. 0/3/7
Roller cloth K Rs. 8/8/0
Sizing flannel K. Rs. 4/0/0
Card Cans fibre Rs. 3/12/0
Fillets Emery Rs. 0/3/3
Slubbings Rs. 25/0/0
Rovings Rs. 23/8/0
Conical pirn Rs. 7/4/0
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 12/0/0
Bandings Rs. 1/6/0
Rope Lambeth Rs. 2/4/0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/8/0

CHEMICALS.

May 6.

Quotations:—
Epsom Salt Rs. 4/8/0
Glamber Salt Rs. 4/0/0
Hydrosulphide Rs. 1/6/0
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 37/8/0
Caustic Soda Rs. 22/8/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24/0/0
Litharge Rs. 38/0/0
White Sugar Lead Rs. 35/0/0
Aniline Salt Rs. 0/11/0
Barrium Nitrate Rs. 0/4/0
Strontium Nitrate Rs. 0/6/0
Bleaching Powder Rs. 40/0/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/4/0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, 7th May, 1924	1923-24	1922-23	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 2nd May 1924 to 5th May 1924		27786	55828	—28042
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 5th May 1924		.. 2934288	3053712	—119124
Shipments for the bi-week from 2nd May 1924 to 5th May 1924				
Europe:—				
U. K. ..		..	..	..
Continent	3124	13146	—	10022
China, Japan & Coast Ports	1585	59791	—	58206
Total	4709	72937		—68228

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 5th May, 1924.

Europe:—			
United Kingdom	130140	97480	+32660
Continent ..	765418	541355	+224063
China	160193	310736	—150543
Japan ..	1098422	1345912	—247490
Coast Ports*	46320	43065	+3255
Total ..	2200493	2338548	138055
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	16019	7147	+8363
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	27575	39222	—1164

* Including 2,923 bales for U.S of America.

NOTE:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT FUNDS.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

The following further donations received in the Office of the Central Khilafat Committee from South Rhodesia are announced:—

Suleman Ismail Katri Khilafat Fund £1/13; Mahomed Omar Suleman Khatri £ 0/16/3; Mahmd Abubacker Khatri £0/17/6; Ayub Suleman Khatri £ 0/2/6; Jusabali Modh Khatri £0/10/6; Mr. Sardar Mohd Khatri £ 1/5/3; Mr. Omar Khan Hassan Khatri £ 0/5; Sobat Khan Batchu Khatri £ 0/10; Memon Karimali and Co. £1/5; Syed Mohd. £ 0/2/6; Memon Saleh Mohd. Noor Mohd. £ 1/5/3; Mian Hassan £ 0/1/6; Messrs. Dada Hassan and Co. £ 1/1/6; Shakoor Suleman Memon £ 1/0/3; Karim Fateh Mohd. £0/5/3; Sindi Hussain Kassim £ 0/10; Memon Haji Habib H. Noor Mohd. £ 1/8/6; Noor Mohd. Abdul Karim £ 0/16/3; Haji Aboobacker Joosab and Co. £ 1/16; Nur Mohd. Haji Aba. £ 0/2/6; Miscellaneous at a tenparty £ 2/14; Suleman Ismail Khatri (Moplah Fund) £ 1; Ismail Aboobacker Khatri (Moplah Fund) £ 0/2/6; Mohd. Omar Suleman Khatri (Moplah Fund 0/2/6; Mohd. Hussain Nur Mohd. (Moplah Fund) £ 0/2/6; Memon Kasim Ali and Co. (Moplah Fund) £ 0/10; Sindi Dada Hasan and Co. (Moplah Fund) £ 1/1; Karim Fateh Mahd. (Moplah Fund) £ 0/5/3; Memon Shakoor Suleman (Moplah Fund) £ 0/5/3; Joosub Noor Mohd. Patel (Moplah Fund) £ 0/2/6; Ahmad Sunnar (Moplah Fund) £ 0/2/6; Sardar Mohd. and Co. (Moplah Fund) £ 1; Ibrahim Khan Saidar Khan Kaloo (Moplah Fund) £ 0/10; Abdulla Fateh Kaloo (Moplah Fund) £ 0/10; Memon Haji Abu Haji Joosub and Co. (Moplah Fund) £ 0/10; Nur Mohd Haji Abu (Moplah Fund) £ 0/1/3; Saleh Mohd. Nur Mohd. (Moplah Fund) £ 0/5/3; Ibrahim Hasim Bhora £ 0/5/3; Sindi Hussain Karim (Moplah Fund) £ 1/1/3; Memon Haji Habib Haji Nur Mohd. (Moplah Fund) £ 0/10/6; Nur Mohd. Abdul Karim (Moplah Fund) 0/2/6; Sohab Khan (Moplah Fund) £ 1; Kokim Shaik Ali (Moplah Fund) 0/10; Memon Ahmad Khan Council (Moplah Fund) £ 0/5/3; Total £ 28/10.

(Continued from column 6.)

in the area of rainfall and in defect as: Hissar. Maximum temperature was still lower than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Rawalpindi and Ambala only.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum and minimum temperatures remained below normal yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana and upper Sind. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual in east Rajputana and the latter alone at Bikaner and Joodhpur. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded over Dwarka and Rajkot and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and Cutch and locally elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Surat; the minimum was below normal in Cutch and Central India West. The thermometer rose to 111 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Temperature was lower than usual at Jubbulpore and Saugor and almost normal elsewhere. Chanda recorded a maximum temperature of 110 deg.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Temperature attained at Bombay a maximum value of 91.5 deg. (about 1 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 79.9 deg. (almost normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and generally in defect elsewhere. Temperature was almost normal. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 109 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A fresh western disturbance has caused a few falls of rain in the north Punjab. There has also been local rain in Malabar and a few falls in south-east Madras. Calicut has had 2.10," Cochin 0.17' and Coimbatore 1.05."

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are again probable in the Punjab.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Observatory at 9 hours 48 minutes yesterday night (Indian Standard Time.)

Daily Weather Telegram for the 6th May 1924, issued from Simla.—A fresh western disturbance is beginning to affect the frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in south-east Bengal and the North-west Frontier Province and a few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma.

The chief amounts were.—Akyab one and a half inches; Dibrugarh, Silchar one; Tezpur a half; Cherrapunji three; Chittagong one and a half; Narayaganj three-quarters; Parachinar, Drosh a quarter.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

Fresh Western disturbance is beginning to affect the Frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in South-east Bengal and North-west Frontier Province. A few falls have occurred in lower Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab one and a half inches, Dibrugarh and Silchar one, Tezpur a half, Cherrapunji three, Chittagong one and a half, Narayanganj three quarters and Parachinar and Drosh a quarter.

Forecast.—No large change.

SIMLA, May 7.

The western disturbance has passed into Punjab and is fairly active. It has caused nearly general rain in Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir and a few falls in North Punjab. Rainfall has also been nearly general in deltaic Bengal and local in Assam, Orissa and Malabar. A few falls occurred in Southwest Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tezpur, Midnapore and Khulna half an inch, Noakhali a quarter, Jessore one, Murree and Srinagar a half, Sonamarg three quarters, Peshawar one and a half, Cherat and Calicut two and Madura one.

Forecast.—Decrease in Northwest Frontier Province and extension into East Punjab.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th May 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.759 in.
Temperature of Air	85.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.8 "
Dew Point	72.9 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	68% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.0 "
Maximum Temperature Air	91.5 "
Minimum	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NNW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	131 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Chart.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Chart.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
W.	7	0 9		7	18 18	18 11
		12 56	26 3		6 16	16 2
Th.	8	0 37	27 7	8	18 51	19 2
		13 27	25 11		6 45	16 6
F.	9	1 7	27 4	9	19 27	19 7
		14 0	25 6		7 16	16 11
Sat.	10	1 40	26 11	10	20 5	20 1
		14 37	25 0		7 48	17 5
Sun.	11	3 14	26 5	11	20 52	20 6
		16 15	24 0		9 19	18 8
M.	12		25 8	12		
		11 52	27 2		5 18	16 2
Tu	13	5 42	24 0	13	0 27	20 2
		18 24	25 9		11 57	19 5

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSAY, THE 2ND OF MAY 1924

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total from 1st May to date.	Departure from May to date.
	°	°			
PUNJAB—					
Multan	100.4	72.8	..	..	—0.06
Rawalpindi	88.2	60.5	0.22	2.17	+1.38
Lahore	94.1	71.9	..	0.71	+0.70
Mussoorie	68.2	71.7	..	..	..
Simla	67.7	49 0	..	0.45	+0.4
Delhi	95.5	74.9	..	0.08	+0.17
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	99.7	66.7	..	..	+0.02
Allahabad	100.2	69.1	..	0.23	+0.22
Jhansi	101.1	75.4	..	..	..
Cawnpore	99.4	72.2	..	0.18	+0.15
Allahabad	101.8	70.6	..	..	—0.06
BIHAR—					
Jacobabad	107.2	74.4	..	..	—0.02
Karachi	87.6	77.2	..	..	..
RAJPUTANA—					
Ajmer	98.6	3..	..	..	+0.02
Jaipur	100.8	..	..	0.08	..
Kotah	11.2.2	4..	..	..	—0.02
Mount Abu	87.0	4.1	..	..	..
KATHIAWAR—					
Rajkot	104.2	68.2	..	..	—0.19
Dwarka	86.8	80.0	..	.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 9.

Inter M.B.B.S., and B. Sc. Exam. results, University Hall 2 p.m.

Special meeting of B. P. C. C., Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 10.

S.S. "Mantua" with English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 8 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 9 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 5m; Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 10 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 7m. Sunset 7h. 4m
May 11 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 4m
May 12 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 4m
May, 13 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 14 (Wed) Sunrise 6h.5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A Parsee gentleman has promised to give Rs. 200 per month to the National Medical College.

Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji Chair:—Sheth Mathuradas Vasanji has donated a sum to maintain the Chair to the National Medical College Bombay.

ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL.

Dr. Amadeu da Silva, Consul-General for Portugal at Canton, arrived in Bombay on the 30th ultimo by the S.S. "Sado Maru" and took charge of the Consulate General for Portugal in British India from Senhor A. P. J. Fernandes the Vice-Consul who was at the head of affairs of the same Consulate for over 3 years.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Jamshed N. Bhada the total attendance for the month of April was 3776 out of which 866 were males 1597 were females and 1313 were children.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line s.s. "Urquhart" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

The steamer of O. S. K. Amazon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 7th inst. and is due here on 11th idem.

The Clan Liner "Clan Colquhoun" left Suez on the morning of 5th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to a general breakdown of telegraph wires between Kharagpur and Calcutta telegrams are liable to delay.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, (3rd floor) Hornby Road, Fort.

PEOPLE'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union the birthday celebration of Shri Shivaji will take place to-day (Thursday) at Manaji Hall, Lower Parel at 8 p.m. when Dr. S. W. Patil, will deliver an address. All are requested to be present.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned Extraordinary General Body Meeting of the above Committee will be held on Saturday, (the 10th inst) at 8-30 p.m. in the Committee's Office (Golongal Chawl, Opp. Hausali Tank) Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar) to consider the resignation of Mr. S. V. Puntambekar of the Presidentship of the Committee. Members of the above Committee for this year are requsted to be present.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 17th instruction class for the Eseen Community will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, (the 10th inst) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when discourse on the subject "The Visible Universe and its Relation to Man" will be continued. Admission is by card only from Mr. L. B. Nayak, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

MILL WORKERS' COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute, a Cooperative Conference of the Mill workers of Bombay will be held on Sunday (the 11th inst) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Damodar Thackersey Hall of the Social Service League at Parel. Mr J. Addyman, M.L.C. has kindly consented to preside. All interested in the Cooperative Movement are cordially requested to attend.

ELPHINSTONE ROAD COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of the Elphinstone Road Cooperative Credit Society Ltd. will be held on Sunday (the 18th inst) at 9 a.m. ((S.T.) in the Damodar Thackersey Hall of the Social Service League at Parel. All members are cordially requested to attend.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 33rd Anniversary of the passing away of Madame H. P. Blavatsky known as the White Lotus Day will be celebrated by the Theosophical Society at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadass and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will speak on "The Life-work of Blavatsky" followed by devotional music and songs. Mr. F. J. Billia will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there is a sufficient number of students, be held this year, on Monday (the 9th prox.) All those wishing to join the Class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Santary Association, Municipal Offices by the 20th of May 1924. A nominal fee of Rs. 5 only will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures will be delivered in the evening after 5-45p.m. (S.T.), twice a week. Certificates are given to the successful candidates at the Examination

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 6th May 1924 to 6 a.m. of 7th May 1924

Small-pox attacks 14 deaths 3, Cholera attacks nil deaths nil, Plague attacks 3 deaths 3, Influenza attacks nil deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 82.
Total mortality this day last year 87.

SHIVAJI DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Maratha and Allied Caste Associations in Bombay Shivaji Day was celebrated at Lalbag on the 5th inst. when Mr. R. S. Aavale was in the Chair. Mr. K. G. Kalekar spoke at length on the life of Shivaji. A programme of singing navadas and mardani plays was gone through. More than 5,000 people were present on the occasion. The chairman in his concluding speech called upon the audience to follow the principles, laid down by that great national hero, as suitable to the uplift of the masses.

DHARAVI TAMIL SCHOOL.

There was a large gathering of South Indians of Bombay at Dharavi to thank the Municipal Corporation for assuming charge of the Tamil School. Mr. K. Natarajan presided on the occasion. After a short prayer, the chairman made a short speech in the course of which he said that full credit was due to Mr. V. J. Patel for assuming charge of the institution in such a short time, and moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the South Indians in Dharavi conveys its grateful thanks to the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and to its distinguished chairman, Mr. Vithalbhoi Patel, for assuming charge of the Sri Ganesha Tamil Schools."

"IS IT REAL PROTECTION?"

In Mr. G. B. Trivedi's letter of 1st inst., published in our issue of the 3rd, under the caption "Is it real protection?" there is a misprint. In para 3, a sentence runs as under "Big Railways are not State-owned." This should read as "Big Railways are now State-owned."

HOTEL-KEEPER CHEATED.

Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Cooper Assistant Manager, Grand Hotel, Ballard Pier, reports to the police that one R. W. Newton put up with his wife and family on the 9th of February last and resided till the 16th April. When a bill of Rs. 1,993 was presented to him he said he had no money to pay but asked Mr. Cooper to receive for him four boxes at the station which contained property worth Rs. 4,000 and recover his bill from its sales. Mr. Cooper received the boxes referred after paying Rs. 221 to the railway company but on opening the same found articles worth only Rs. 88 Newton has since disappeared.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following are results of the first L.L.B. Examination which were announced yesterday:

DIV. I. (in order of merit).

Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah, Venkatesh Hanmant Kulkarni, Mukund Manilal Thakore, Rustomji Jehangirji Kolah, and Hari Vithal Joglekar.

DIV. II.

V S Agashe, G A M S Akhund, A C Andrade, K P Anikar, R G Athri, V B Badve, D J Bahadurji, S N Banhatti, A V Barve, K I Bedar, S Bodhanwala, S D Bhambere, A C Bharucha, S [illegible] Bhidigamwale, N Chakravarty, V L Chandorkar, A K Chhatrapati, G V Chiplonkar, A al Choksi, N R Chowdiah, N K Dalal, S P Dashputre, K J Dastur, M C Dave, F D Delvadavala, A K Desai, B H Desai, M S Desai, N B Desai, R C Desai, K K Desai, V S Desai, B R Deshmukh, A D Deshpande, V S Dhake, C. Fernandes, P G Gadre, R G Gadre, V G Gadre, I B Gajivala, C T Gandhi, J C Gehani, B N Gokhale, S H Gujar, R J Guneri, P S Gupte, V I L I Haravu, R Hariyur, P R Honnali, S R Jade, V D Jesta, N V Jorapur, K B Joshi N P Kalidevanpura, V D Kalpathi, P D. Kamdar, M P Kapadia, T R Kapadia K B Karat, S T Karani, A L Kazi, N A Kazi, V P Ketkar, V D Khadilkar, K C Khandwala, F A Kharas, V B Kinagi, M D Kooka, V B Kotris, G B Koulgi, B R Krishnagiri, J Krishna Rao, G R Kudpi, K M Kuka, D G Kulkarni, K R Kulkarni, M M Lahevala, B N Magikar, H S Abdulali Malik, S S Malimath, K R Mehta, M C Mehta, M H Mehta, J V Modi, K Mokshagundam, K D Mulla, V S Narayanaswami, P S Nilakantan, V S Nittur, I L Pandya, N R Pannapalli, D M Paranjpe, C M Patel, P R Patel, R M Patel, R G Patharkar, M H Patil, P G Patil, B D Patwardhan, S G Pethe, G N Phatak, S J Rahimtoola, P Ramkrishna Rao, J R Randeria C Rangacharya, T T Rara, G V Sahasrabudhe, C N Sanklecha, K R Sant, D V Sathe, G S Savur, B P Settna, C J Shah, N K Shah, S N Shah, Z A Shaikh, M L Sheth P J Shroff, H V C Sarvanarayana Chetty, S P Taraporewala, C U Thakkar, T K Thakore N K Thakur, V S Tirumale, J B Trivedi, S R Tumkur, H D Udani, V P Upadhyaya, K C Vaidya, M J Vakil, T T Vasani, L A D J. Viegas, P Valekyathanahalli.

PASS.

D V Abhyankar, (exempted from Papers (1, 4). M B Albal. (exempted from Papers (1, 2) G P Antia, (1, 3, 4). A S Asyekar, (1, 4). R S Baichwal, (1, 3, 4). D M Bapat (1, 3). C N Bengali, (2). V A Bhagwat (1, 2, 3). D T Chaudhari, (1, 2). M T Chhaya, (2, 3). J S Chiniwala, (1, 2, 3). V S Chinya, (2). I. R D Coelho, (1, 2). J P DeCunha, (3). P E Damkevala, (2, 3, 4). G A Dastane (1, 2). L B Dave (1). B T Deorukhkar, (1, 2). B C Desai, (1, 2, 3). N P Desai, (1, 2, 4). R M Desai, 1, 2, 3). V T Desai, (1, 2, 3). G B Deshmukh (1, 3). V M Deshmukh, (1, 2). K B Deshpande (1). R V Deshpande, (1). Y V Dikshit, (1, 2). S Dilsukhram (1, 2). V M Durve, (1, 2). C S Gadarya, (1, 2, 3). D S Ganpule, (1, 4). R B Garge, (1, 2). D E Gawandi, (1, 3). B G Ghate (4). N V Gogate (4) B M Gokhari, (2). D A Gupte (1, 2, 3). N U Gupte, (1, 2, 3). H S Guttal, (2). R S Hardikar (2). R R Hardike, (1, 2). R K Huilgol, (2). C N Inchal (1). E L Jagalpure, (4). K H Jahagirdar, (3). D R Jayakar, (1, 2). V K Jog, (1). B J Joglekar (1). A G Joshi (2, 3). G N Joshi (3, 4.) P S Joshi (1). B S Kabnurkar, (1, 2. 3). C G Kalowala, (1, 2,). M B Kalyanshetti, (1, 3). D K Kamat (1, 2, 4). G R Kanade, (1, 2, 4). S H Kanade (3, 4). I A Karkhanis (1, 2, 3). C S Kotwal, (1, 2). G R Kulkarni (3, 4). G V Kulkarni (1). N N Kulkarni, (1, 2, 4). R N Kulkarni, (1). D S Lakhote, (1, 2, 4). B L Lele (4). S J Mahimtura, (1, 2). L N Magadi, (1, 2)). L M Mehendale, (2, 3, 4). C A Mehta (2). S A Mehta (2). T K Menon (1, 2, 3). A N Mistri, (1, 2). B D Mistri, (1, 2, 3). V S Modak (1, 2). M P Nadgouda, (1). W P. Oka, (1, 2, 3). S I Pandya, (2 4). P R Paniker (3). M M Paranjpe (1, 2, 3). M A Parikh (2, 3). S K Parlikar, (3). D V Patel (2, 3, 4). R S Patel (1, 2). R P Patel(2, 3). T C Patel (1, 2) A D Patwardhan (1). S S A Peerzade (1, 3). J V Phadke ,1, 2). N C Pleader, (4). M A Poopal (1, 2). C B Rachavanavar (1, 3). Y S Rajadhyaksha (1, 2, 3). J N Rajmachikar, (2, 3, 4). B G Rajwade (2) A S Ramarao (3). S Ramasawmi (1, 2, 3) G T Ranadive, (1, 4). G S Raravikar, (1). B H Raval (1, 2, 4). B S Ringe, (1). B M Ruikar, (1, 2). V Santebachahalli. (1, 3). R P Savant. (4). A R Savanur, (4) G D Shastri (1, 2. 3). N G Shertukde, (1, 2). N V Shitut, (1, 2, 3). D V Shrikhande, (1, 2, 4). D Suryawanshi, (1, 2). T D Thaker (2). D K Thite (2). T V Thombre (1, 3). D J Udvadia (2, 3). L V Upadhyaya, (1). A A Vas (1,3.) K Venkata Rao (2, 3, 4).

MEDAL AND SCOLARSHIP.

Mr. Harilal Panachand Shah wins the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.

Mr. Mangesh Janardan Pathakji wins the Nandashankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship.

A Patna message of May 6th says Lt. Col Ross, Director of Public Health, states that the cholera epidemic is still spreading in Bihar, and the total number of deaths up to date is over 10,000 this year. The District of Champaran is the worst affected. Over a thousand people died there during the last week.—A. P.

A Karachi message, of May 6th says "Three Portuguese aviators, Captain Britto Paes, Captain Sarmento Beares and Lieutenant Manuel Gouveia were given public reception by the Goan community of Karachi at the Karachi Auxiliary Force Club last evening".—A. P.

"OFFICIAL SECRET."

DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT'S ANSWER TO MR. NARIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 5th instant Mr. [illegible] refers to the charge on the subject of the supply of pipes for Directorate chawls, and puts forward the suggestion that Messrs. Gagrat Marker and Company have not a free choice of their sources of supply, and that in practice pipes made by Messrs. Stewart and Lloyd are insisted on by the Directorate. That this is incorrect the following statement will show. Messrs. Gagrat Marker and Company are using pipes made by eight different makers in connection with their sub-contracts for the sanitary fittings of Directorate chawls the makers names being as follows:—

1. Messrs. M. C. Dorvall Steven and Company.
2. The Burnbank Foundry Company.
3. Messrs. Gillespies, Limited.
4. Messrs. Samuel Thompson and Company.
5. Messrs. Shaw Glasgow, Limited.
6. Messrs. Carron and Company.
7. Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds.
8. The Sizing Materials, Limited.

Since the beginning of 1923 pipes to the value of Rs. 3,60,000 have been ordered by Messrs. Gagrat Marker and Company from all the above firms, of which amount Rs. 30,000 only represent the cost of pipes ordered from Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds. The pipes supplied by all the firms comply with the specifications and none have been rejected. No special make of pipes has at any time been asked for or insisted on. As to the question whether a Mr. Llyod of the firm of Stewart and Lloyd is or is not related to the late Governor, Mr. Nariman has had my answer, which is that nothing is known of the Mr. Lloyd referred to. I may add that I have no means of finding out the truth or otherwise of Mr. Nariman's allegations which are not open to Mr. Nariman himself, and as the suggestion was made by him it is obvious that it is for him to substantiate it, if he can.

In a further letter which appears in your issue of the 6th instant, Mr. Nariman has divulged another "official secret." He has discovered that the Development Director ate is taking steps to advertise properly which it has, and will have, to sell. It may reassure him to know that no attempt has been made to keep these steps secret, and been made to keep hese steps secret, and surely he is not in earnest when he states that such procedure is a scandal. Some of the acts, as stated by Mr. Nariman, are correct. A well known Indian journalist was commissioned to write a booklet descriptive of the Development of Bombay and of the work of the Development Directorate. It is now being printed at the Times of India Press under the supervision of the Director of Information, and will shortly be issued with a view to giving greater publicity to development work generally and to attracting buyers for the land being brought upon the market. If Mr. Nariman is shocked by this procedure, a common one adopted by all concerns possessing something to sell, he must resign himself to a succession of such shocks in future, as while the Development Directorate has property to dispose of it must continue to advertise it. Having done my best to set Mr. Nariman's suspicions and tears at rest, will only add that I shall be happy at any time to answer any questions I can if he will write direct, or come and see me. I cannot, however, undertake to continue further correspondence about imaginary scandals with him in the press.

LAWLESS HEPPER,
Director of Development.

Bombay, 7th May 1924.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF CONCEALING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Sub Inspector Bhat, placed before Mr. H. P. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court one Abdulla Haji Hoshan, for voluntarily concealing stolen property. It will be remembered that the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate had ordered this prosecution on Saturday last. Mr. P. Godinho, who appeared for the accused said that his client did not know the contents of the packages nor was the accused present when the cloth was left in his room by Umar Moosa. The Magistrate on the evidence discharged the accused.

FINED FOR POSSESSING GAMING INSTRUMENTS.

Gopal Ghasiram, Radakishan Ramnarayan and four others were charged by Inspector Bull before Mr. H. P. Dastur for gambling.

The facts are that Inspector Bull armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police raided a house at Kalbadevi Road on the 3rd instant and on a search being made found certain gaming instruments etc., All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate on the evidence convicted and sentenced each accused to pay a fine of Rs. 7.

SENTENCED FOR ATTEMPTING HOUSE-BREAKING.

Salan Jivankhan and Saftoolah Inayatullah were sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further two months imprisonment.

These two accused were charged for attempt of house-breaking and the facts of the case are that on the 30th of March at about 1 a.m. a Jamadar on night duty at the Khatau Makanji Mills situated at Souter Street, saw the accused climbing the Telephone pole and getting on to the roof of the Mill.

He informed the Manager of the Mill and Sergt. Shepherd who happened to be passing on patrol duty, followed the accused up the pole. On seeing Sergt. Shepherd accused No. 1 jumped down from the roof and attempted to run away. He was chased by Mounted Police Constable No. 50 and was arrested. Accused No. 2 was arrested by Sergt. Shepherd who was lying on his stomach in an angle of the roof of the mill and brought him down the pole.

Accused No. 1 pleaded not guilty and said he was unnecessarily arrested on the road. Accused No. 2 stated he was a cripple by left hand and that he was not arrested on the roof. Mr. P. L. Thackar on the evidence convicted both the accused as above stated.

Mr. D'Cunha prosecuted while accused No. 1 was defended by Mr. Jana.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

LEAVE GRANTED TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when the President informed the members that the draft resolution of the address to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi would be taken up for consideration on May 15th as the Committee had unanimously adopted the draft address, without a single dissentient. The Corporation rejected the proposed semi-circular seating arrangement, which was experimented upon, in favour of the existing one. Mr. Masani, the Deputy Commissioner, was granted two years leave, prior to retirement, in the meantime he was taking private work.

The President at the outset said, he would adjourn for the May vacation after the Corporation had finished March and May agenda, and it was for the members to do what was necessary. He had also received a request signed by 16 members asking that the draft address to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi should be taken up for consideration in June, after ten days notice had been given and printed copies circulated. The President said according to the resolution of the Corporation a Committee was drafting the address, and it was for that Committee to submit it to the Corporation whenever it liked. He was, however, glad to inform, them that the Committee had met on Saturday last and had unanimously passed without a single dissentient, the draft address and proposed to bring it before the Corporation as soon as possible. He had already informed the Committee of the latter, and the address would be brought before the Corporation for discussion on May 15th in the meantime the address was being printed and would be circulated soon. He had of course no authority over the Committee and could only make suggestions to it. And the matter was that as Mr. Baptista was soon going to Geneva he had asked that priority should be given to his motion regarding the changing of the designation of the President to that of Lord Mayor. That matter would be taken up on Thursday (to-day).

COMPULSORY FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved asking Government to issue the necessary notification in regard to the introduction of compulsory free primary education in F. and G. Wards of the City as requested in the President's letter of February 26, 1923.

Mr. Mehta said they were simply sending Government a reminer that they had not issued the notification; and secondly they were asking that a copy of the Schools Committee's letter be forwarded to the Standing Committee because there was a dispute going on between the Government and the Corporation, which really did not at all merit the delays. The Corporation had written to Government 18 months ago about the introduction of compulsory Education in the city, and that letter was so to say in a state of suspended animation. In the meantime he thought both parties could go on with their preparations and the matter could go forward.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

Dr. K. E Dadachanji said the amount was in dispute and Government had got only five lakhs this year, while the Corporation wanted more. Consultation was going on between both the parties and the matter was receiving the personal attention of the Governor. He said nothing would be lost if they waited for a month or so, and he moved that consideration of the matter be postponed to June Agenda.

Dr. Sukhia seconded and the motion was adopted.

AMOUNTS OF PREMIUM PAID TO INSURANCE CO'S.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a statement containing the amounts of premium paid to different insurance companies in the city for insuring the Municipal properties.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi moved that the letter be recorded. He said that out of a premium of about Rs. 3,800 only Rs. 80 was paid to the New India Insurance Company's the other Indian companies being neglected.

Mr. Mathooradas Tricumji seconded.

The Commissioner said the Standing Committee had approved of a scheme by which the Municipality would take their own risk, they having at present an insurance fund of Rs. 3 lakhs, and every year a sum equivalent to the yearly premium would be set aside. He was going to submit a detailed statement to the Standing Committee shortly, putting forward his own proposals.

The motion was adopted.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner asking that if the Corporation approved of the new seating arrangements, the Committee appointed by them should go into the details with him soon. He asked for explicit orders in the matter.

Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy moved that the arrangement experimented upon be approved and adopted and the Commissioner be authorised accordingly.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the letter be recorded and the present arrangements be continued.

Mr. H. J. Davis seconded.

Mr. H. P. Mody supported Mr. Chinoy. He said the present arrangements were condemned by everybody, and even the Corporation had passed a resolution to that effect, and he did not know if it benefitted anybody. Many of them were unable to have the pleasure of even seeing the President's face (laughter), and the present arrangement was thoroughly unsatisfactory. He asked them to look to the Calcutta Corporation and London County Council where other arrangements prevailed. Perhaps Mr. Byramji was unable to move about on account of his size. (Laughter). They could not hear even Dr. Sukhia, although it was not an undiluted misfortune. (Laughter).

Dr. Dadachanji was for the present arrangements being kept.

Mr. B. T. Desai said until they could and a better solution the present arrangement should be kept.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said when they were spending three crores of rupees per year, they could certainly spend Rs. 30,000 as capital expenditure. They were unable to work under the present arrangements he said and it was impossible to catch the President's eye even after getting up half-a-dozen times.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the present arrangement was the best one, and he did not think that those who did not want to work could be induced to work if they had better seating arrangements. He did not think that the new arrangement was at all satisfactory.

The closure was moved and the amendment was adopted.

LEAVE GRANTED TO MR. MASANI.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking leave for Mr. Masani, Deputy Commissioner, be granted and 23 days. Mr. Masani namely 23 months the end of his leave and intended retiring at on to do other work he asked for permission. The Commissioner during the period.

Mr. Masani will also stated:

"It is to be hoped that ision to retire eventually reconsider his de oration, but from the service of the Corp consider it whether he may do so or not, I e steps desirable that the earliest possi ices of should be taken to secure the ser under another officer who can be trained pal him in the duties of the Deputy Muni e-Commissioner at least for some months fore Mr. Masani's leave begins. It is possible that Government, if approached, would be prepared to place at the disposal of the Corporation the services of an officer with some administrative experience but such an officer, would, as past experience has shown, only remain with the Corporation for a limited period and would probably leave the service just at the time when his experience was rendering him most useful. In the circumstances I am inclined to consider that the best plan would be for applications to be invited by public advertisement for an officer of high educational qualifications who would be willing to serve for a probationary period of a few months under Mr. Masani on the understanding that, if satisfactory, he will be appointed to act as Deputy Municipal Commissioner when Mr. Masani goes on leave. Applications from persons at present in Municipal or Government service might be considered and in the case of persons with some previous experience a shorter probationary period would suffice. The applications would be considered by the Establishments Committee in consultation with me and a recommendation as to the appointment including the pay during the probationary period made by that Committee to the Corporation. I request that the Corporation will refer this letter to the Establishments Committee for report in consultation with me authorising them if they consider it advisable to do so, to invite applications for the post.

I cannot conclude this letter without an expression of my gratitude to Mr. Masani for the ungrudging loyal assistance which he has alway rendered to me during the years we have been associated with one another in the service of the Corporation."

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved that the letter be approved and adopted. He hoped Mr. Masani would return to them after his leave and would not retire as he had stated.

Mr. H. J. Davis seconded.

Mr. R. S. Asavale asked whether privats work could be undertaken by Municipal servants when on leave.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said in any other country Mr. Masani would have retired as their Commissioner, and it was a matter of regret that he had to retire only as a Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. Sukhia said the matter referred to by Mr. Asavale should have been mentioned by the Commissioner, as he thought a Municipal servant should not be allowed to do private work when he was on leave, and he moved an amendment accordingly.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Dr. Jehangir and Mr. Gamudia protested against the remarks of Dr. Sukhia.

The Commissioner said in reference to Mr. Gandhi's remarks that Mr. Masani was going to retire because he was afraid of being made Municipal Commissioner and suffering all the consequent trouble.

The motion was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day 3-40 p.m.

"MAY ID MARK DAWN OF PROSPERITY."

AFGHAN CONSUL GENERAL'S GREETINGS.

The following telegram has been received by the President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India from the Afghan Consul General, Simla:—

"Many thanks. Reciprocate Id greetings. Ardently pray for the unity of all Muslims of the world. May this Id mark the dawn of prosperity of the Islamic world."

COMPANY MEETING.

THE PHOENIX MILLS LTD.

The Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Phoenix Mills Limited was held yesterday at 4 p.m. at the Company's Office No. 143, Esplanade Road. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia took the Chair.

The report showed a net working profit for the year ending 31st December 1923 of Rs. 5,70,550-4-3 which, added to the unexpended portion of last year's balance, came to Rs. 7,85,690-4-11; out of which a sum of Rs. 1,60,000 was absorbed in ad-interim dividend of Rs. 20 per share-leaving for disposal Rs. 6,25,690-4-11. Out of this the Directors recommended a final dividend of Rs. 25 per share and setting apart for depreciation and reserve fund, the balance to be carried forward to next year's account was Rs. 1,90,690-4-11. The report was adopted and the divident sanctioned.

A donation of Rs. 3000 made to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was confirmed.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., were confirmed as Auditors.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw were re-elected Directors.

LOSS OF "FRANGESTAN."

ENQUIRY BY MARINE COURT.

CAPTAIN AND CHIEF OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

The Marine Court of Enquiry constituted to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the S.S. "Frangestan" began its sittings yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court presided over by Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Captain Claude Albert Oakshott and Captain Frederic Sudell were members and Captain John Henry March and Captain William Albert Norman were assessors.

Mr. Bowen, public prosecutor, appeared for the Government; Mr. Baker for the Insurance Company; Mr. Carne for the Agents of the ship and Mr. Arbab of Messrs. Crawford Bayley for Lloyds, the underwriters.

EVIDENCE OF THE MASTER OF THE SHIP.

Captain William Roy Raymond examined by Mr. Bowen, said that he was the master of the British Steam ship S.S. "Frangestan." The owners were Messrs. [illegible] was the holder of a certificate of competency as Master of a foreign going [illegible] issued by the Board of Trade on [illegible] 9 issued at the port of [illegible] May 1924, tonnage of the ship was 3237.60. The [illegible] of the steamer was originally [illegible] The name was changed to its present name Bosnia and was [illegible] February 1923. It was built on the 21st [illegible] throughout. No. 2 hold, where of mild steel throughout as forward of the bridge the fire occurred, was [illegible] The ordinary appliances. It carried 2800 tons. water hoses connected to meet fire were pumps and carbonic acid gas. The ship was fitted with electric lights. There were three officers, five operators. The engineers and three wireless [illegible] 70 Indians and crew consisted of 80 Chinese, [illegible] in all. The several Persians numbering 130 [illegible] this before was in command for about 3 months. He left Bombay on the last occasion [illegible] and on he has been in command for [illegible] years, and at sea for nearly 20 years. The ship commenced loading at Karachi on the 5th of March 1924. He loaded for Bahrein via Jeddah, Port Sudan, Canal ports and Genova. He loaded manganese ore, rapeseed, linseed and cotton bales. The ship proceeded to Bombay where 15 European First Class and 1,221 Indian pilgrims were taken in. The pilgrims occupied the shelter deck of the ship. Sailing from Bombay on the 23rd March at about 9-30 p.m. the ship reached Kameran on the 31st March at 7 a.m. The pilgrims were disembarked for disinfection at the Quarantine Lasarette. The ship again sailed for Jeddah at 11 a.m. that day. On the following day at 4-15 a.m. he was roused by the Chief Officer and was informed that a fire broke out in the rear portion of No. 2 hold. He saw a large rush of flames coming out from the ventilator. The ship was immediately turned away from the wind and the engines were ordered dead slow. Access to No. 2 hold was closed. They signalled for a ship immediately by wireless and also to Port Sudan. Clan Maciver was six miles away. In spite of attempts to control, he thought the fire was sufficiently serious to warrant injection of life-steam in the hold. The injection began at about 5 a.m. and continued to 8 a.m. As the fire still persisted in consultation with the Chief Engineer he decided to try carbonic acid gas. At noon the fire assumed serious proportion. The pilgrims were removed to the after part of the ship. Transhipment began at about 4 p.m. By 9 p.m. all passengers and pilgrims were transferred. The sea was calm and there was no wind. At 11 p.m. on 2nd April he abandoned the ship. The transhipment was effected without any injury or accident. Clan "Maciver" proceeded to Port Sudan. When the ship was abandoned it was two third on fire. The pilgrims were transferred to S. S. "Tangestan". When the fire was first discovered the place was 12 deg 16 ft N and 40 deg 32 1/4 ft. E.

CAUSE OF FIRE.

In his opinion the cause of the fire was that Manganese ore liberated a considerable quantity of oxygen which, owing to the difference in temperature both in the atmosphere and the heat generated in the ship, expanded and set up spontaneous combustion in the cotton cargo. The average temperature at night on decks was about 78 deg. F. The highest recorded temperature during that portion of the voyage was 90 deg. F. That was 30th March. There was no possible chance of any spark getting through the hold through the ventilators or through any other way of access. He had no previous experience of manganese ore having been the cause of fire. He saw yellow flames when the fire broke out.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker, the witness said that the ventilators which ventilated the tween deck were quite seperate from the ventilators which ventilated the holds. The flames emerged from a ventilator from the tween deck. That would not indicate that the fire originated in the tween deck.

Cross-examined by Mr. Arbain he said that he could not say whether rapeseed was loaded up against the cotton bales. His Chief Officer would be able to say that. He was satisfied with the way the cargo was stowed. His own private opinion was that the stowage of this ship was wrong. There was risk of combustion on account of cotton being stowed on top of magnesium ore. He did not communicate his apprehensions to the owners or to the agents. In consultation with the Chief Engineer he had two Steam Jets overhauled and also held extra fire boat drills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carne the witness

(Continued on page 8.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1924.

ABUSE OF AUTHORITY.

It will be recalled that for a considerable time last year Swami Satyadev was refused a passport to Europe, where he intended to proceed for the treatment of his long-standing eye-complaint. It was only after continuous agitation in the Press by his friends that the Swami was granted a passport and could obtain the medical relief he needed. But, Swami Satyadev is not the only Indian who has had to suffer on account of the perversity of the passport authorities. In "Forward" of Calcutta, is published the correspondence which passed between Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Government of Bengal last year. The Maulana, who had been suffering from chronic rheumatism and cardiac troubles for the past three years and who had been recommended to try regular treatment at some of the well-known European baths, had applied for a passport to England and Europe towards the middle of last year. But, without disclosing any reasons, the Bengal authorities refused him a passport. The Maulana then wrote back to the authorities explaining in full the circumstances in which he was applying for the passport and enclosing medical certificates. One of these certificates ran as follows:

CALCUTTA,
June 17th, 1923.

Certified that I have on two occasions seen Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in consultation with Dr. Chakraverty. He is suffering with slight oedema of both legs (said to have been in this state for about 3 years) and with no improvement from the treatment received. There is also insomnia present with heart palpitation. The patient desires to try the regular treatment of one or two Health resorts in Europe such as Marienbad. The change of climate, the regulation of the life at such Health resorts is likely to result in considerable improvement in his general condition if not in complete cure.

(Sd.) H. B. STEEN, M.R.M.S.,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,
10, Wood Street, Calcutta.

On the 21st June, the Maulana received a communication from the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government stating that the question of granting a passport to him "is being reconsidered" and that "orders will be issued as soon as possible." These "orders" arrived on the 29th June and were to the effect that "Government are not prepared to alter the order refusing a passport." It will thus be seen that passports are refused to Indian "politicals" even when their object in proceeding to Europe and England is simply one of health. In his letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 16th June 1923, the Maulana had distinctly assured the Government that he was undertaking the journey "purely on questions of health," but evidently in the view of some member of the Bengal hierarchy the Maulana was a liar and hiding his real object, which was to conspire against the British Raj. If this was not the view which was responsible for the refusal of the passport to the Maulana, one wonders what other reason or reasons the Bengal Government could give. We cannot think of one. The Maulana is probably right in saying that it was not the Bengal Government so much as the Government of India who were really responsible for that abuse of authority. The Maulana was included among the members of the proposed Angora Delegation this year, but the Delhi autocrats refused a passport to him. Thus, whether his object be health or religion or politics, no Indian "political" who is in the bad books of Delhi officialdom is to be allowed to step outside India. Such is the "freedom of movement" enjoyed by Indians under the benevolent British Raj!

A COMPLAINT FROM IRAQ.

Since this country has borne and is still bearing not a little of the burden of the mandate which Great Britain has accepted in respect of Iraq, one would have expected that the British authorities in Iraq would extend a special measure of protection against injustice and illtreatment to the yearly growing number of Indians whom the Iraq Government is employing in its various departments of administration. But the reports which reach us from that country do not show that the Indians in Government employ there receive an adequate measure of protection from the British High Commissioner. A case of peculiar injustice, and consequent hardship, has just come to our notice. It appears that attached to the 2nd Battalion, Iraq Levies, Kirkuk, there are a number of Indian clerks. One of these died in March last and his colleagues addressed a request to the British officers of the Battalion for some 'ghee' and firewood for the cremation of the body. The request was granted and they were asked to secure the articles from the Levy supply contractor. Just after they had sorted the wood and were waiting for its transport, it is stated that the British officers' mess sergeant came to the spot and claimed the sorted wood for his mess. When the clerks refused to part with the wood, he is reported to have abused and roughly handled one of the clerks. A complaint was lodged by the latter with the Adjutant of the Battalion, who gave an assurance that he would enquire into the matter and do the needful. He further promised, it seems, that he would write a confidential letter to all the British officers of the Battalion asking them to warn their men not to show disrespect to Indian clerks. Soon after this, the clerks were again met by the Sergeant on the public road and threatened by the latter, which circumstance also was brought to the notice of the Adjutant. This was on the 10th March. On the 13th the clerk who had been roughly handled by the Sergeant was passing along the road, when the Sergeant came behind him and violently assaulted him in the presence of all passers-by. The clerk reported the matter to a Lieutenant of the Battalion whom he found in the Mess in the company of the Civil Surgeon. The military officer is reported to have refused to take any notice of the matter and asked the clerk to quit the Mess building. The clerks then made a joint representation to the Adjutant, who promised to investigate the matter next day and to redress the grievances. On the 14th all the clerks were asked to be present at the enquiry which the Officer Commanding "D" Company of the Battalion was to hold, but, according to the clerks, neither the Sergeant nor the clerk whom he had assaulted were examined by this "investigating" officer, who also finally refused to record his opinion in the case. He later suggested, it seems, that the case should be launched in a Civil Court.

Failing to get redress of their grievances at the hands of their officers, the clerks appear to have gone on strike, addressing at the same time a petition to the High Commissioner for Iraq, asking for investigation and redress of their grievances, the punishment of the guilty party, and transfer of their services to some other unit. In the event of the impossibility of such a transfer they requested that their service with the Iraq Levies might be terminated. It is said that no reply to this petition was vouchsafed. After a fortnight the clerks were asked by the Adjutant to proceed to Mosul, which they did, but hardly ten more days had passed when they were told at the Headquarters there that they were on repatriation and should proceed to Baghdad the very next day. When they arrived at the latter place, they were informed by the Paymaster, Levies, that they had forfeited their pay from 17th March to 11th April and that their services were being dispensed with summarily for "misconduct." The clerks are now in Bombay, having been compulsorily repatriated and having been made to forfeit three months' pay and allowances to which they are entitled under the terms of their contract. They have addressed a further petition to the High Commissioner, but we are afraid it will meet the same fate as their first petition. We admit that it was foolish on the part of the clerks to have gone on strike so soon, but the humiliation they suffered publicly at the hands of the Mess Sergeant and especially the refusal of their immediate superiors to redress their grievances would appear to have driven them to despair and precipitate action. But could not the authorities have taken a lenient view of this lapse, in view of the provocation? By arbitrary denial of justice to their Indian employees are not the authorities in Iraq increasing the unpopularity of their administration among Indians?

Notes of the Day.

A New Nuisance.

We hope the Roads Committee of the Corporation will scotch the suggestion for making use of the street lamp-posts for hanging "advertisement boards." No doubt, the suggestion, if carried out, will bring some additional revenue into the coffers of the Municipality, but this cannot compensate for the ugliness which these blatant advertisements will introduce. The walls of houses everywhere are now sufficiently placarded with the many miraculous qualities of a number of nostrums—some of these advertisements are certainly indecent—and the Municipal Commissioner's suggestion that a decent fee should be levied on these public advertisements has not yet been approved by the Corporation, for the vested interests of patent medicine-makers are opposed to it. The roads of Bombay are made unsightly enough, and if the proposals of the particular advertising company are accepted, it wil only mean that ultitarianism is running amok. On the other hand, the Corporation should strengthen the hands of the Commissioner to restrict the loud and ugly advertisements which find place in Bombay. The city is not yet bankrupt that it should seek to fill its coffers by making an ugly nightmare of itself.

The Rent Act.

All the opposition of the landlord element in the Corporation to the proposal for the extension of the Rent Act amounted to this—that they had a monopoly and, therefore, they must be allowed to use it for their own advantage. The usual harrowing tales about the "sufferings of widows" and the capitalistic jargon about confiscation, Bolshevism, and many other similar things were brought into requisition by the representatives of the vested interests, but, fortunately, all these hollow pleadings fell flat on the majority of the Corporation. All except the wilfully blind will admit that housing accommodation in the city has not increased to any appreciable extent since the Rent Act was first passed. On the other hand, demolition of houses is going on in all directions owing to the many street-schemes of the Municipality and other local bodies in the city. The millennium which was to be ushered in by the Development Department has yet to materialise. Owing to the abnormal depression in trade and financial circles in the city, real property is not attracting the investor to the same extent as it did during the land-boom. If there are vacant houses in the city, the fact is due to the inability of people to pay the high rents demanded from them. One gentleman gave the example of Ballard Pier Estate where large blocks of buildings have remained unoccupied for a long time, because of the high rents demanded. In view of all these circumstances, it is preposterous to suggest that there is no further need for the Rent Act. In Calcutta the Legislative Council, in spite of the opposition of the Government, has extended the Rent Act until 1923, and similar steps have been taken in England. Why should Bombay of all places forego the benefits of the Rent before normal conditions have been restored? We sincerely hope that Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution, when it comes before the Legislative Council, will be passed by a very large majority. The present rents are oppressive to all citizens, whether they are Europeans or Indians, and the Government cannot allow them to be made more oppressive. As it is, Bombay is one of the dearest cities to live in. If the Legislative Council wishes to lighten the burden of the average citizen of Bombay, it should not fail to give effect to the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation that the Rent Act should be extended until December, 1923.

The Half-Truth.

About a week ago an obviously inspired message from Nagpur was circulated by the Associated Press contradicting the statement which had appeared in some newspapers that the Chief Secretary to the Central Provinces Government had issued a circular to the Deputy Commissioners to ascertain whether it was advisable to dissolve the Council. As in the case of most such official or officially inspired disclaimers, the present disclaimer too covered but half the truth. It may be strictly true that no circular inviting opinions of the Deputy Commissioners on the advisability of dissolving the Council has been issued by the Chief Secretary, but, as will be seen from the letter of our Nagpur correspondent published on Tuesday, the Chief Secretary has issued a circular to all the Deputy Commissioners asking them and their subordinates to use all means in their power, in both their official and private capacities, to discredit the Swarajists in the eyes of the electorate and prevent their return to the Council in any possible election that may take place henceforth. Our correspondent has quoted an extract from this circular, which shows to what extent the C. P. bureaucracy is prepared to go in its campaign against the Swarajists. The Chief Secretary appears obviously to regret that that the existing Government Servants' Conduct Rules prohibit Government officers and subordinates from directly interfering with the elections by open canvassing against any party or individual candidate. Inasmuch as direct means are forbidden to them, he seems to suggest to all Government servants that they should resort to all possible indirect means to gain the end which the Government have in view, namely, the discomfiture and defeat of the Swarajists in the elections. "If you are unable to break the letter of the Rule, there is nothing to prevent you from breaking its spirit"—such appears to be the Chief Secretary's frank advice to all Government servants. He lays the greatest emphasis on "oral propaganda", particularly at "evening meetings with villagers in camp." It is only a bureaucrat's conscience that can reconcile such propaganda with the injunctions of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. Instead of bringing their own Rules into utter contempt, will it not be vastly more honest for Government to repeal these Rules once for all and declare openly that henceforth, in the "New Regime", it will be quite legitimate for all Government servants to interfere indirectly as well as directly in the elections and influence voters in every possible way for or against any candidate or set of candidates? The present attitude of Government, besides causing a good deal of inconvenience to their servants, is also highly unfair to them inasmuch as they are asked to hunt with the hound and run with the hare simultaneously.

A Farce of Honour.

The Municipal Corporation merely echoed the sentiments of the general public when they castigated the Honorary Magistrates in Bombay and condemned the methods which obtain in their courts. These complaints will always remain as long as the present methods of selecting particular gentlemen for the position of J. P.'s are not revised. Without exception, all the members of the Corporation, who took part in the debate, spoke of the incompetence of these magistrates and their utter ignorance of law. Police Court pleaders who know something about these people have condemned them unreservedly. Who are the makers of the J. P.'s now? They are the Collector of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner. This triumvirate sits and discusses secretly and recommends only those men to Government who are acceptable to them, that is to say who pay homage to the officials. Their only qualification is their "loyalty" to the officials, their general culture or usefulness being matters of secondary or no importance. One has only to look at the list of J. P's published yearly to find out the truth of these remarks, and even "loyal" members of the Corporation, who have themselves sat as Honorary Magistrates, had no good word to say about this institution. To ask these men to try Municipal and other important cases would be merely a farce. If Government really wish these people to be respected, they must be chosen from among the better educated classes who even if they have no knowledge of law, will at least be able to understand it when it is expounded before them, and who will not consult their clerk as to what punishment they should give. They give neither law nor justice, but a mere travesty of both.

Christian "Untouchables."

That it is not among Hindus alone that the evil of "untouchability" obtains but that some Christians and even Moslems in certain parts of India are also affected by the evil, may not be generally known, but it is none the less a fact. As recently observed by Mr. Andrews in an article contributed to "Young India", for more than a thousand years the Christian Churches in the South of India, where 25 per cent. of the population is Christian, have been keeping up an attitude of strict untouchability towards certain classes of the community. Mr. Andrews also bears testimony to the fact that among Mahomedan villagers in India there is often the same reluctance to share the wells with the "untouchable" classes that exists among the "caste" Hindus. The following excerpt from a recent issue of a Madras contemporary fully corroborates Mr. Andrews' statement in respect of South Indian Christians at least.

CATHOLIC CASTE TROUBLES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Menkulam Lay Association, (Trichinopoly), a meeting was held on the 20th instant, presided over by Mr. W. Ponniah Pillai, when the following among other resolutions, were adopted:—

(1) In view of the fact that for the past two months and a half the caste Catholics have refrained from attending St. Mary's Cathedral owing to obstacles thrown against their uninterrupted and traditional social observances, and in view also of the fact that no redress has been forthcoming, in response to the representations already made (which was to set apart the Holy Redeemer's for caste Catholics, and St. Mary's for non-Catholics), and thirdly by the same obstacles experienced at St. Mary's Church being at present repeated at Holy Redeemer's, apprehending serious trouble and to avoid disgrace both to the Church and parishioners, the meeting resolves that the caste Catholics do refrain from attending the Holy Redeemer's Church also but attend the Portuguese Church at Eda Street and People's Church at Varaganeri to continue without interruption their religious rites and observances, until the social disabilities complained of were obliterated by the clergy.

From a telegram which is published elsewhere to-day, it will be seen that the differences between the "caste" Catholics and Panchama or "untouchable" Catholics of Trichinopoly have culminated in a serious riot. Mahatma Gandhi says in "Young India" that when he heard from Mr. Andrews that untouchability was practiced even by Christians he hung his head in shame, for he realised that the evil was copied by these Christians—and one may add, Muslims also—from the Hindus. The present movement among the latter, therefore, is calculated to purge not only themselves of the evil but also those sections of the Christian and Muslim communities of India who have caught the infection from the Hindus.

RENDITION OF BERAR

ITS TRUE SIGNIFICANCE.

(BY S.M. RAHMAN, B.A., LL. B., AKOLA.)

As is usual with all topics of importance, very few people have been able to realise the true significance and the concomitant implications of the proposed retrocession of Berar to the Nizam. It is a well-known though astounding psychological phenomenon that human nature tends to confuse issues only where issues are clear. In the very clarity of issues, strange it may sound like the strong light dazzling the eye-sight causes confusion and befogs the intellect; man prone to probe into "Whys" and Wherefores" loses sight of the obvious in search of the unknown. Ingenious interpretations of simple statements, sufficient to stagger the imagination of the author himself, are discovered, as is too well-known to students of literature and politics. Had it not been for this human tendency politics would not have consisted in the eternal game of making mountains of mole-hills.

What restoration of Berar to the Nizam will mean to the Beraris is contained in paragraph 32 of the historic letter of His Exalted Highness which I reproduce, *in extenso*, without apology. "I am anxious," says His Exalted Highness, "that the people of Berar should receive into their own hands the shaping of their destinies and for this reason I am willing to concede to them, on the restoration of the Province, *a larger co-operation in the administration than at present enjoyed anywhere in British India.* "With this and in view, I declare that, should I succeed in the redemption of my province, I will insert in the *Instrument of Restoration or any other State Paper that may be drawn up*, definite clauses for the conferment on the Beraris of a constitution for a responsible Government *with absolute popular control under a constitutional Governor* appointed by me as my representative of their internal affairs and complete autonomy in administration, except in matters relating to the British Government and my Army Department." The italics are mine.

It is difficult to conceive of more definite terms in which the *principles* of the constitution proposed to be given to the Province of Berar can be laid down. If the principles are accepted the details of the constitution can be worked out by the representatives of the people themselves for once the principle of absolute popular control is acceded, it is the business of the citizens to formulate the precise form of Government. Every one conversant with constitutional history knows that only the principles of the proposed constitution are at first announced and the details are left to be elaborated later on. It were only the broad principles of constitution which were first enunciated when Australia was made Commonwealth and Canada a Self-Governing Dominion. Lord Durham settled the details of the Government of the latter after several months.

Every impartial critic will concede that the terms of the Nizam's offer are as clear as, if not more than the famous Declaration of the 20th August which culminated in the Government of India Act of 1919. No one who reads para 32 can, for a moment, doubt its genuineness or regard the offer as a sham. If H. E. H. the Nizam had himself elaborated the details, it would, surely, have been a wanton negation of the very principle of self-determination of which some people were glibly talking the other day without understanding its import. That he should be criticised for conformity to the constitutional usage is, indeed, surprising, but, the politics of this benighted land are always full of surprises.

It is further clear from the paragraph that the people of Berar will be self-governing with full popular control over all Departments except the Army and Foreign Affairs. In other words, there will be no diarchy—that abnormal creation of the famous Knight of the Round Table, Mr. Lionel Curtis, which has been the root-cause of one of the most virulent controversies in this century—and there will be no division of subjects into Transferred and Reserved. The subjects like Finance, Police, and Judiciary will be susceptible to popular control, their budget will be subject to the vote of the Legislature, and the half-starvation of the Nation-building Departments will become impossible.

WHY ARMY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAVE BEEN RESERVED.

It should be borne in mind in this connection that the Nizam himself does not exercise full control over Foreign Affairs which are in the hands of the Suzerain Power and a man surely cannot give what he himself does not possess. As for the control over the Army the British Government would not allow it for at least a decade. There cannot be Indianisation of the Army—not to speak of control over it—for years to come even if the present rate of advance is quadrupled. "The only channel" remarked Lord Rawlinson in the course of his speech in the recent session of the Legislative Assembly, "through which it was possible to Indianise the commissioned ranks was through education. Modern warfare had become such a complicated and scientific affair, hence, the importance of the question. It took 20 to 25 years to train a British Officer to command a battalion or regiment and he added that it had taken 40 years to make your Commander-in-Chief with all his short-comings. He had heard with surprise that *many people in India believed it possible to Indianise the Army in a decade or less.* He was amazed at the levity with which this vital question was treated." The italics are mine. The maximum demands put forward by the Swaraj Party itself ask for the complete transfer of all subjects

(Continued on page 10.)

PREFERENCE TO EMPIRE SUGAR.

STABILISATION PROPOSAL.

A CONSERVATIVE AMENDMENT TO BUDGET.

LONDON, May 6.

Firstly the proposal to stabilise preference for Empire sugar at fifty-one pence and a half penny per hundredweight for one year—as compared with the ten years recommended by the Imperial Conference—was made in an amendment by Sir Mitchell Thomson in the course of the Commons Budget discussion. The mover advanced a strong plea on behalf of the Crown Colonies specially concerned. He pointed out the effect of the Budget proposals would be to reduce preference proposals to one shilling and eleven pence half penny per hundredweight. He contended preference in the past resulted in an increase of Empire production from eighteen per cent of world's production in 1913 to twenty-two per cent last year. The compared preference of thirty-three shillings and ten pence per ton given by Britain to West Indies with ten and quarter pounds sterling given by the United States to Porto Rico and maintained the expansion of Empire sugar industry was essential politically, fiscally, commercially and imperially.

Major Ormsby-Gore seconding maintained the Colonial Secretary had failed lamentably in not impressing on the Chancellor the consideration of the West Indies and Mauritius interests which demanded the stabilisation of preference. The worst feature of the Budget was the repudiation of responsibilities to tropical Crown Colonies the Sugar growing Colonies.

Mr. Snowden opposing said the total Empire production had only increased ten per cent in three years since preference began to operate, while in the West Indies, for which a special plea was being entered, the total had actually decreased. Preference simply meant subsidy by the British taxpayers to West Indian planters and it had disastrously reduced the production of Empire sugar by twenty-five per cent.

The amendment was rejected by 243 votes to 182.

AN OPPOSITION PROTEST.

Lord Percy on behalf of the opposition protested against the Government putting on whips contrary to the pledge that the House of Commons should take a free vote on the Economic Conferences resolutions.

Mr. Graham on behalf of the Government replying to Lord Percy said the pledge solely concerned the forthcoming debate on the Imperial Conference which would be left to free vote.

The sugar resolution was also confirmed unaltered.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF TEA DUTY.

LONDON, May 6.

In the House of Commons, to-day, at the report stage of the Budget resolutions, the motion of Lt. Gen. Page-Croft for reduction of duty on Empire tea to two pence per pound was rejected by 248 votes to 155.

Mr. Snowden opposing declared that what was described as preference on Empire tea was no preference at all. Indian and Ceylon teas did not compete with China tea.

In the Commons, to-day Mr. Lumely moved an amendment permitting tax-free importation of cocoa from the British Empire and explained that acceptance of the amendment would involve acceptance of a similar abolition of coffee duty.

Mr. Snowden declined to accept the amendment, which he said would cost the country 550,000 sterling annually and declared that this was not the occasion to discuss Empire preference which would arise when the Conference resolutions were submitted to the House.

The amendment was rejected by 267 votes to 177.

In the Commons to-day replying to Sir Edward Grigg, Mr. Snowden calculated the annual interest charge payable by British tax-payers on the loans made to the Allies during war-time exceeded a hundred million sterling.—Reuter.

The House of Commons confirmed the Budget resolutions affecting tea, coffee and chicory unchanged.—Reuter.

Lt.-General Page-Croft pointed out that the reduction of duty by eight pence per pound in three years had reduced the substantial preference previously given to the Empire growers to something hardly worth having. The adoption of the proposal would greatly benefit the producers in India and Ceylon and provide matter for negotiation with regard to any increase in Indian Tariffs.

Mr. Snowden pointed out that no such proposal was made when the Conservatives reduced the duty to eight pence and thus reduced the amount of Empire preference. The proposal did not involve the question of effective preference and would cost £1,900,000 a year and entail corresponding reduction in cocoa, coffee and chicory duties. Therefore, he was unable to afford it. Indian and Ceylon growers were quite indifferent to preference. Indian and Ceylon tea companies did not need any encouragement which would stimulate the demand for tea. It was not unusual for tea company to declare a dividend of 100 to 150 per cent. The entire preference on tea had been passed to the consumer. India gave no preference to Britain and after five years of preferential treatment of Indian tea there was a movement in India at present to impose additional protective duties against British products.—Reuter.

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18521

ABOLITION OF MCKENNA DUTIES.

RESTIVENESS IN LABOUR CAMP.

MR. BALDWIN'S MOTION.

LEAFIELD, May 5.

Mr. Clynes, the Leader of the House of Commons, has promised on behalf of Government to allot a day next week for the discussion of Government's proposal to abolish the so-called McKenna duties on imported motor cars and cinema films.

The Conservatives are making an energetic campaign against the abolition of these duties, more especially that on motor cars. They claim to have the support, not only of the men directly employed in the motor car industry, but of a wider section of Labour which is indirectly more or less connected with that industry.

In any case, there is evidence to show that a certain number of Labour members of Parliament are opposed to the repeal of these duties. This group of Labour members are seeking to obtain a postponement of the expiry of the duties, which Government has fixed for August 1 until next January. Such a postponement would cover the period of the Annual Motor Exhibition, which takes place in November. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to the coming debate on the subject.

The attitude of the Liberals is expected to be solidly in favour of abolishing the duties. They declare that these duties were imposed by Mr. McKenna, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1915, purely as a war-time measure and that they have always been opposed to the continuance of the duties as a measure of protection which, it is contended, they were never intended to be.

The result would, consequently, depend largely upon the amount of opposition to the repeal of duties which might come from Labour members. Certain newspapers, however, state that the Ministers have been impressed by the weight of protests coming from workers in the motor industry, and that the Government will not be uncompromising on the matter.—B.O.W

MR. BALDWIN'S MOTION.

Mr. Baldwin to-day gave notice of a motion proposing that it is inexpedient to remove the McKenna duties amidst the present distress.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET CONFERENCE.

WORK PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY.

LEAFIELD, May 5.

The Committees established by the Anglo-Soviet Conference are making progress, although it is not anticipated that any one of them will have completed its work in time to justify a gathering of the plenary session this week. Work is proceeding smoothly, despite unfounded rumours to the contrary, which are apparently based on an inability to comprehend the laborious and complicated nature of the tasks with which the Committees are dealing.—B.O.W.

JAPANESE PURCHASE OF E. A. COTTON.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Walter De Frece alleged that most of the raw cotton from East Africa was now bought by Japan and the British taxpayer was asked to provide large sums to benefit a trade directly competing with Britain.

Mr. Thomas (Colonial Secretary) replied that there were no direct shipments of cotton from East Africa to Japan. Some cotton consigned to India, which was rather more than half of the total crop, certainly went to Japan. It was impossible, in a country where, by International Convention trade was completely free, to limit the destination of the cotton. It was undesirable to restrict the growers' freedom to sell cotton to their best advantage. If foreign users of this type of cotton bought from East Africa there was more of the same type available for Lancashire from elsewhere.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY.

SIGNED BY THE KING.

LONDON, May 6.

The King has signed the Anglo-American Liquor Treaty, which will operate immediately. Ratifications have been exchanged with Washington.—Reuter.

LLOYD'S BANK CASE.

ACCUSED AGAIN REMANDED.

LONDON, May 6.

Lawson of Lloyd's Bank was again remanded in Bow-Street to-day pending the arrival of depositions from India, which are expected on the 16th May.—Reuter.

PRINCIPLE AND APPLICATION.

JUSTICE McCARDIE'S HAIR-SPLITTING DISTINCTION.

O'DWYER JUSTIFIES FLOGGING

LONDON, May 5.

At the continued hearing of the O'Dwyer Amritsar libel case a juror asked if handing over the situation to the Military by the civil power constituted "de facto" Martial Law.

Mr. Justice McCardie said if it was not Martial Law in the technical sense, it was a combination of Martial Law with civil authority. The matter raised a very subtle question of constitutional law and high general policy.

Mr. E. B. Charles, K.C., said he was prepared to show from other passages from General Dyer's statement, the desperate position of his force, and would ask to be allowed to read these to the jury.

Replying to Mr. Justice McCardie as to whether General Dyer's action could be said to be wrong if it was necessary to prevent anarchy, Sir Walter Schwabe said that he would have a good deal to say about that, but that was not the moment to discuss it.

Replying to Mr. Justice McCardie, Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that there was a "Bludgeon Army" at Amritsar.

Mr. Justice McCardie observed that any one with the slightest imagination could depict the situation at Amritsar. The police had completely lost control. Counsel seemed to ignore the grave consequences that might have followed had General Dyer's force been destroyed. Amritsar would have been delivered to the mob.

Sir Walter Schwabe said his case was that General Dyer was right in firing, subject to the qualification that he gave the crowd an opportunity to disperse. He was condemned for not doing this. Unquestionably, General Dyer acted perfectly honestly and believed that he was doing the best for the forces and the population of the Punjab. That would have been a sufficient answer to the military authorities provided there had been no unnecessary attack on life. But if the man was so lacking in judgment as to cause large and unnecessary loss of life he was responsible.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer declared that persons behind the movement at Lahore attempted to foment a mutiny in the Indian Army.

Sir Walter Schwabe declared that the Hunter Commission had entirely disagreed with that statement.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said he could give a dozen cases of attempts to induce risings in the Indian Army. Naturally, the military authorities did not like these matters discussed publicly.

Replying to Sir Walter Schwabe, Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that when all hopes of obtaining military assistance in time by other means failed, and the mob was still engaged in burning and riot, and the lives of innocent persons were threatened, the use of aeroplanes might have been justified and aviators might have been justified in using bombs or machine-guns.

POLICEMAN'S BLUDGEON.

Mr. Justice McCardie said that he could not see in principle the difference between the bludgeon of a policeman, the rifles of troops and the bomb of the aviator.

Sir Walter Schwabe said an aviator could not be certain of the target. He might bomb innocent people.

Mr. Justice McCardie said that it was only a question of application not a question of principle. If no police or troops were available why should not an aeroplane be used to drop bombs in order to save many men, though a few lives might be lost.

Sir Walter Schwabe said that if a machine-gun was used when there was nothing doing, it would be an atrocity.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that if the aviator knew they were innocent people it would be murder, but if he honestly believed it to be a mob creating disturbance it would not be an atrocity.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that he had suggested to the military authorities that they should be careful about dropping bombs on Gujranwala and only use the machine-gun under the same circumstances as the troops would.

Sir Walter Schwabe suggested many educated men were arrested, confined at Lahore for a considerable period and then released without being charged.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer expressed the opinion that there was a *prima facie* reason for the arrest. It was a great pity that the men were imprisoned so long, but the police in the circumstances did the best they could.

Replying to Sir Walter Schwabe with regard to whipping village headmen for refusing information with regard to the cutting of telegraph wires, Sir Michael O'Dwyer said he knew nothing about it and pointed out that the political officer, Mr. Jacob, was censured over the matter.

Sir Walter Schwabe suggested it was an atrocity and an outrage.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer replied that he would not put it so strong as that, but pointed out that all whippings were by the birch and not by the whip and were carried out under Martial Law.

Replying to Mr. Justice McCardie, Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that the Government had not censured Mr. Jacob, but the Secretary of State for India adopted the minority report and insisted on the officers named being censured.

Mr. Justice McCardie said that he knew nothing under the state of Martial Law to show that Mr. Jacob was not empowered to hold a summary inquiry and inflict

(Continued on next page.)

RUSSIAN NOTE TO GERMANY.

SATISFACTION DEMANDED.

TRADE DELEGATION TO REMAIN CLOSED.

BERLIN, May 5.

The Russian Ambassador, M. Krestinski, is going to Moscow to-night as a consequence of the police raid on the offices of the Russian Trade Delegation which will remain closed until the German Government has given satisfaction.

Another Russian Note with reference to the affair was presented at the Foreign Office to-day.

BERLIN, May 6.

The German reply to M. Krestinski's Note does not accept the reproach in respect of the disregard of the existing treaties or the illegality of the arrest of the employees of the Soviet Trade Delegation.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

ULSTER INVITED TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE.

LONDON, May 5.

In the Commons to-day, Mr. J. H. Thomas (Colonial Secretary) announced that following the appointment of a Free State representative on the Irish Boundary Commission His Majesty's Government had requested the North Ireland Government to make a similar appointment. Steps are being taken to appoint a chairman.

Mr. John McNeil is the Free State Commissioner on the Irish Boundary Commission.—Reuter.

ULSTER DECLINES INVITATION.

LONDON, May 6.

Belfast.—Sir James Craig in Ulster Parliament stated that it was impossible to accede to the request of the British Government to appoint a Boundary Commissioner.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER'S CASE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 6.

In the Commons to-day Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck asked why Lieutenant C. H. Clendining, Third Royal Irish Rifles, who has been detained as alleged mental case in the Station Hospital, Cawnpore since September 1917, was permitted to go shooting in the jungle. He asserted that Clendining was sent to hospital without examination by a medical officer.

Mr. Walsh said he had no information with regard to shooting. It was understood from Clendining's own account that he was ordered to hospital by the Senior Medical Officer after examination. The Army Council was awaiting report from the Government of India before investigating the case. He understood that the report had just been received by the India Office and communicated to the War Office this morning. He would investigate it personally as quickly as possible.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN LEGISLATIVE RULES.

SUGGESTION TO CONSULT INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. W. J. Baker urged that the views of the Indian Legislature should be obtained before any further changes in legislative rules of the Government of India are made.

Mr. R. Richards replied that the Indian Legislature is expressly debarred by statute from power to alter its rules but, the desirability of consulting the Legislature before changes are made in these and other statutory rules, was always to be considered when the proposed change could be suitably made subject to such consultation Reuter.

ISMET PASHA.

REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, May 6.

A message from Constantinople says that Ismet Pasha is seriously ill.—Reuter.

38 CHINESE SHOT.

HONGKONG, May 6.

In the presence of representatives of the Hongkong Police Force, 38 Chinese concerned in the recent piracy of the steam launch "Kwongtsai" in Hongkong waters were shot to-day by the Chinese authorities in the Heungshan District.—Reuter.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

SOCIALISTS IN LARGEST NUMBERS.

NO MATERIAL DANGER TO EXPERTS' REPORT.

BERLIN. May 6.

Further results of the elections make the situation most confusing. Now of course it is certain that the Socialists will be the largest party in the Reichstag. The German Nationals, already numbering 99, will probably be joined by 9 or 10 deputies of the so-called Landbund, the supporters of which are ex-members of the German National Party. If so, the German Nationals will be the largest party and, should the present Government resign, President Ebert is bound to ask the German Nationals to form a Government.

LONDON, May 5.

Responsible opinion in London considers the results of the German elections will not materially affect the Experts' reports and expects that the Nationalists will support the necessary legislation in connection with them.

BERLIN, May 5.

The provisional final results of the elections are:—

Socialists	99
Communists	59
Democrats	25
Centre Party	61
Bavarian People's Party	15
German People's Party	44
German "Nationals" (Deutsch Nationale)	93
Extreme "Nationals"	28
Hanoverians	5
Other Parties	19

BERLIN, May 5.

Thus the Socialists remain the largest party and will undoubtedly be called upon to form a Government which, however, will only be possible if the Socialists obtain the support of the Democrats, Centrists and German People's Party. Since the foregoing favour the carrying out of the Experts Reports, it is practically certain that the new Government will be a reversion to the old "big coalition", which, with about 234 supporters, will be opposed by about 216 German "Nationals," Communists, Extreme Nationalists and minor parties.—Reuter.

PESSIMISM IN FRENCH CIRCLES.

LONDON, May 6.

Paris.—French official circles are pessimistic regarding the results of the German elections believing that the defeat of middle parties and the success of the two extreme parties render the reparations settlement more difficult.—Reuter.

"GERMANY'S HONOUR-THE FIRST CONSIDERATION."

NATIONAL PARTY LEADER'S VIEW.

LONDON, May 7.

Berlin.—Herr Herdt, leader of the German National Party, in an interview to-day stated that it was impossible to expect concessions from Germany to the extent desired as long as the main political principles on which the existence of Germany depended were not made clear. The Party would never impose still heavier economic burdens on the German people until the points of honour were satisfactorily solved.—Reuter.

REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

BRITISH COMPLICITY DENIED.

LONDON, May 5.

In the Commons to-day, replying to Col C. K. Howard-Bury (C.—Bilston) Mr. Mac Donald said that the allegations in the Russian press that the revolt in Afghanistan was inspired by the English were entirely fantastic and devoid of all foundation.

Government did not propose to take any further action in the matter.—Reuter.

SERIOUS STEAMER COLLISION.

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, May 7.

An Antwerp message states that the Swedish steamer "Yeddo" from Gothenburg and the German steamer "Barenfels" from Bremen both bound for Calcutta collided in the Scheldt. The former sank, and the latter was badly damaged.—Reuter.

A SPECIAL MAGISTRATE AT NABHA

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, May 6.

Rai Saheb Amarnath, M.B.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed to act as a Special Magistrate at Nabha. There, it is understood, an important trial of certain Akalis is to take place in a day or two.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Thomas Emerson has been appointed a temporary Member of the Council of Governor of Bengal in place of the Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson who has proceeded on six months' leave under medical certificate.—A. P.

A CURSE TO HUMANITY.

WESTERN NATIONALISM.

M. MAHOMED ALI ON U. S. IMMIGRATION LAWS.

(Associated Press.)

MATHERAN, May 6.

The Private Secretary to Maulana Mahomed Ali wires:—The Editor of the "Osaka Asahi," one of the leading Japanese newspapers, sent a reply prepaid cable to Maulana Mahomed Ali, President of the Indian National Congress, intimating that his opinion on the Japano-American trouble would be greatly appreciated. In reply the Maulana has cabled as follows:—Western nationalism with its characteristic exclusion is a curse to humanity. It culminated in the last catastrophic war which should have cured the world of it. From national antagonisms to those of the East and West is but a natural downward gradient. No nation can afford to submit to such humiliation as the racial immigration laws, constitute; but it is not enough for Japan to demonstrate her own sense of honour and self-respect. She is but a part of the Eastern world whose honour must be defended by a federation of Eastern nations and the West must be taught to believe in the widest human sympathies and human intercourse."

GREAT IMPRESSION IN JAPAN.

REPLY TO M. MOHAMED ALI'S CABLE

(Associated Press.)

MATHERAN, May 7.

Maulana Mohamed Ali has received the following message from the Editor of "Osaka Asahi" in reply to his message on the Japano-American dispute:—

"Allow us to express our deepest thanks for your valuable opinion which, we feel sure, has given to the whole of Japan the greatest impression."

U. S. NATURALISATION LAW

GOVT. EFFORTS TO ALLEVIATE INDIANS' HARDSHIPS.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. W. J. Baker, Mr. R. Richards said that the United States Government's refusal to naturalise Indians was due to the Supreme Court's ruling that Indians were ineligible for the United States citizenship. His Majesty's Government had made a representation to the United States with a view to alleviating the hardships resulting from this ruling.

The Government of India and Lord Olivier had been corresponding about it and the Government of India had expressed their appreciation of the Home Government's actions.—Reuter.

MINERS' DISPUTE.

MR. COOK ON COURT OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, May 5.

Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, speaking at Pontypool referred to the Court of Enquiry into the miners' wages which has just concluded and said that unless the Court made some tangible recommendation, the enquiry would have been a waste of time. He had arranged to meet the coal owners on May 14. If the men's proposals were not satisfactorily met there would be only two alternatives, a strike or an appeal to the Government which had the power to grant the just demands.—Reuter.

CANCER CAMPAIGN.

AN ANONYMOUS DONATION.

LONDON, May 6.

It was announced at a meeting at the Mansion House to-day in support of the British Empire Cancer campaign that an anonymous donor had given twenty-thousand sterling.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE TREATY.

PUBLICATION OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH DOMINIONS.

LONDON, May 7.

Ottawa.—Replying to the Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, the Premier said he had been endeavouring to obtain the consent of the British Government to table the correspondence regarding the Lausanne Treaty hitherto without success. He had just cabled to all the Dominions asking if they objected to tabling the portions of correspondence relating to Canada and Britain and hoped their replies would indicate which of the Dominions were opposed to it. He understood the British Government took up the position that Canada must get the consent of every other part of the Empire. He hoped to be able to inform Britain that other Dominions acquiesced in Canada's desire.—Reuter.

The late Sir Allan Arthur left 43,380 pounds sterling.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENT CONCLUDED.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, May 7.

The hearing was continued to-day of the arguments of Mr. Ross Alston in the case in which four Indians are charged with having conspired to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India. The arguments against accused Muzaffar, Ahmad and Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta having been concluded. Mr. Alston explained to-day the case against the other two accused namely, S. A. Dange, Editor of the "Socialist", Bombay and Shaukat Osmani.

CASE AGAINST DANGE.

The case against Dange has by his own admissions been reduced, said Mr. Alston, to the question whether he was a member of Roy's conspiracy in so far as it included as one of its objects the overthrow of British Dominion in India. Dange had admitted that he knew that Roy was working in India for the Communist International. That he (accused) had never shared Roy's extreme views and that he corresponded with him merely to have complete knowledge of European economic movements. Mr. Alston ventured to think that no one would be more surprised at this explanation than Roy himself. A copy of the letter to the Gaya Congress was sent to Dange but neither the letter nor its enclosures reached Dange as they were both intercepted and kept. By the mail following this intercepted letter Roy wrote another letter to Dange stating that the Communist International thought that the time had come for the organisation of a revolutionary mass party in India. This letter was also intercepted and photographed and reposted. But Dange said that he did not receive this letter. There was however no reason why this letter should not have reached Dange and the presumption mentioned in section 114 of the Evidence Act held good. But even if he did not receive this letter he had admitted having received a letter of Roy dated the 7th May 1923. In this letter also Dange was told of the legal mass party that was to be organised and of its necessity and that the political control of that party was to be in the hands of the Communist party. 'We must learn to build both a legal and illegal apparatus at the same time.' said Roy in concluding that letter. Roy knew quite well, and so did Dange, that communism as such was not illegal but he intended more than merely advocating communism as an economic doctrine. The Communist International was not out to finance and support an academic proposition. It was out for business. This was proved by the contents of a letter written by Roy to Dange, where he said "Your explanation is quite satisfactory. Do not worry on that account. We know our men and I know you are with us." Mr. Alston emphasised on the last sentence of this letter to show that Dange knew Roy quite well and his objects.

Proceeding the prosecution counsel said that Colonel Kaye had stated that Dange used to get Roy's newspapers. This was corroborated by a letter which Dange wrote to Roy in which he complained that no copy of the "Vanguard" was reaching him. Dange further wrote in that letter that he was trying to get full control of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and in that letter he, enclosed two circulars relating to the "People's Publicity Service," which he said had been started by a comrade. In one of the circulars, Dange spoke of the nationalist movement for the emancipation of the Indian people. Dange, knowing the danger of this expression, cleverly tried to meet it by stating that the nationalist movement meant the struggle of Indian capital to get hold of a monopoly (of capital) to exploit India with. This novel view of the nationalist movement, said Mr. Alston, would astonish Roy if he heard it.

In another letter to Roy, accused Dange said that nothing written or done with regard to him should be mentioned in any correspondence sent to India, because, he said, that the C. I. D. saw his letters. Preceding he said: "I cannot go into the illegal apparatus, because I am strictly watched." Then Usmani wrote to Dange saying that they were waiting for Roy's instructions. Nevertheless Dange now asserted that he was never in the conspiracy but was only interested in Roy as a socialist. Mr. Alston emphasised that it was only when Dange realised that the C. I. D. were intercepting his letters that he changed his tone and wrote "I cannot go into illegal apparatus." Dange had admitted that one Ashleigh came as emissary from Roy and that Roy's views included breaking away of India from the British Empire. Dange had also admitted that Ashleigh was the person referred to in Roy's letters as Nandlal. Later on Roy wrote to Dange "Nandlal told you extensively about the necessity of a conference and you yourself must be of the same views. We expected to hear from you about the results of the attempts you promised Nandlal to make in this respect." Col. Kaye had stated that Charles Ashleigh landed at Bombay on the 19th September 1922 and was deported on the 23rd September. Would Roy have written to Dange as openly as he did on the 19th December unless Ashleigh had reported that Dange shared Roy's views? Additional force was given to this argument by the opening sentence of Roy's letter from Moscow in November where he stated that his ideas must have been clearly communicated to him by their friend. Roy added in this letter to Dange, "that friend has tranferred his charge to the best person available. We look upon you as the most suitable person available for the purpose." It was true that this letter having been intercepted and kept, Dange did not get it. But, argued Mr. Aston, was it conceivable that Roy would have written to Dange, unless the friend referred to above had satisfied him that Dange shared Roy's views? Further why should Roy ask Muzaffar Ahmed to send to Dange a copy of the warning about Abani Mukerjee unless Dange was a member of the conspiracy? Later Roy wrote to Dange that the economic freedom of the producing classes could be conquered only through a revolutionary struggle from beginning to end. Nevertheless Dange now asked the Court to believe that he never accepted that part of Roy's programme, which emphasised the necessity of resorting to violence, if communism was to be established in India.

DANGE'S DEFENCE.

Continuing Mr. Alston said the position is that Dange on his own showing knew from Ashliegh what Roy's objective was and he continued corresponding with Roy after he had this knowledge. What other inference can be drawn but that he was in agreement with Roy's entire activities? Dange's defence, as he placed it before the committing magistrate, amounts to this. "I never shared Roy's views as to the necessity of ending British domination in India if we wished to attain socio-economic freedom. If I led him to think I did, it was because I wanted to get financial assistance through him from the Communist International so as to keep my paper going. I was really one of the despised middle class about whom Roy wrote so sarcastically. You may reprimand me for having fooled Roy in order to get money out of him, but you should acquit me of the charge under Section 121 (A)". Mr. Alston continued, "Sir, you will remember one of the police witnesses from Bombay said, that he never saw Dange [illegible] Dange is really I think a dangerous type of conspirator. A man with intellect, a man who is very careful, man who gives away nothing. When we contrast Dange's letters with the letters of Usmani we see the two types in juxtaposition. Usmani is a braggart. He likes to talk big, he talks big. In other words he behaves like a foolish would behave. But Dange behaves as you would expect a cleaver person to behave. That he is in this conspiracy is beyond doubt. The extracts of the letters I read to you conclusively prove this. The whole correspondence between Dange and Roy is the correspondence between co-conspirators. But as regards Dange it must be noted that he is very careful and he knows the power and ubiquity of the C. I. D. Therefore you find in his letters nothing approaching the outspoken thoughts which you find in Shaukat Usmani's letters.

CASE AGAINST USMANI.

Mr. Alston then detailed the case against accused Shaukat Usmani. He said the case against this accused is a very simple one. His letters to Roy written on the fifteenth February and 22nd April respectively, the letter not posted and consequently found with Usmani on his arrest, are ample evidence in themselves to prove Usmani's very close association with this conspiracy. In another letter Usmani wrote to Roy "I think the situation should be utilised now. The guards are still giving strong doses of communism to the younger section of the Congress leaders. The masses have just smelt the odour of communism. So far as legal work is concerned the subscribed funds will be more than sufficient. But for the conduct of illegal activities something more is needed. Students cannot be trained without finance. These plague germs (lackeys of god capital) must be butchered in cold blood. No compromise no mercy. The intelligence department has gone very far. these days and the only alternative left for us is to have our men in ships coming to Europe. Muzaffar Ahmad will give a plan concerning this item."

In another letter Usmani wrote "We have failed to take advantage of the situation created after the fall of Gandhism. Armed intervention is the last doctor which can save the Indian proletrariat from grave. Arouse and assault and you win. Rest and you loss." In a letter which Muzaffar Ahmad wrote he referred to Osmani having to pay him a visit and told him everything which he (Roy) wanted to convey.

Proceeding Mr. Alston pointed to the documents found in the possession of Usmani when he was arrested, including the letters from Roy. In one of these letters Roy wrote "We know that a favourable atmosphere has been created by our propaganda. Groups in different provinces should be linked up in a national organisation. Start concrete work and more help may be forthcoming.".

In exhibit thirty which was the letter sent to Roy by Muzaffar Ahmad the writer said that Usmani was with him. Dange also referred in one of his letters to Usmani. After quoting such other references Mr. Alston referred to the Court the copy of the "Vanguard" found in possession of Osmani on his arrest and said that the views contained therein were the views of the accused.

CASE AGAINST EACH ACCUSED.

Mr. Alston then summarised to the assessors the case against each accused. He said "We have proved that there was a conspiracy the object of which was to turn the British out of India or to deprive the King-Emperor of his sovereignty of British India. Assuming that you are fully satisfied that such a conspiracy existed it is necessary that you should be satisfied that the accused belonged to that conspiracy and knew what that conspiracy was. If they did not know what that conspiracy was then nobody wants the accused to go to jail. As regards Nalini he twice came out to India and moved about secretly. The evidence of K.B. Roy of Bombay is the strongest point against Nalini. As for Usmani I have just read out the nature of the correspondence that passed from him to Roy and the other documents in his possession. He is not only a conspirator but he is proud of being so. If you don't convict Usmani I really don't see why you should convict anybody in India of anything. Muzaffar Ahmad in his letters speaks about this conspiracy and does not hide it at all. Dange has been more clever than these fellows. He did not shout loud on his paper. You must exercise your commonsense about the facts I have given you and draw your conclusions from them."

Concluding his arguments Mr. Alston said, "Such is the case which the prosecution have brought before the Court. If I have met with any success in making it clear the credit is due to Colonel Kaye. I feel more obliged to him for all that he has done to help me in this case. It is only fair that I should say that if I have put some forensic paint upon the edifice it was his labours that erected it.

Judge:—I must thank you, Mr. Alston, very much for the great trouble you took in explaining the prosecution case.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Alston having finished his arguments on behalf of the prosecution, the defence counsel were allowed to commence theirs on behalf of the accused. Pandit Kajildeo Malavya appearing on behalf of Nilini Bhushan Das Gupta and S. A. Dange addressed the Court for three hours and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. Malavya at the outset offered his congratulations to Mr. Alston for the able and clever manner in which he conducted the prosecution case but he looked upon this case as very weak. It really redounded to the credit of Mr. Alston that he conducted such a weak case in a manner that would give the impression to the public that it was a very strong case. Mr. Alston was not only prosecuting communism but he was persecuting communists. The offence of Dange was that he professed a somewhat enthusiastic admiration for communistic ideals of life. But counsel did not think that Dange was guilty of any other offence. He did not think Dange was the first person in the world who had been carried away by admiration of communistic ideals but he professed these ideals most openly and honestly and believed them to be for the good of the people and to be necessary for the adjustment of the economic relations of humanity. The accused stood charged with conspiracy under Sec. 121 A of the Penal Code. The offences under this section were five namely conspiring to wage war against the King, conspiring to abet the waging of such war, conspiring to attempt the waging of such war, conspiring to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India or any part thereof and to conspire to overawe by means of criminal force the Government of India or any local Government. Mr. Malavya asked which of these offences were the accused charged with. The so-called war cries of M. N. Roy, "Down with British Imperialism" and "We want complete separation" were not necessarily inconsistent with loyalty to the King's Government in British India. The prosecution had alleged (1) that there exists in Europe a revolutionary organisation called the Communist International, (2) that this organisation has for its object the establishment of proletariat dictatorship in Eastern countries, (3) that M. N. Roy is a member of that European revolutionary organisation and (4) that Roy conspired with the accused to deprive the King of his sovereignty of British India.

NOT PROPER EVIDENCE.

Assuming these allegations to be correct, there were two conspiracies one in the Empire and the other in India and while some accused were members of one conspiracy, the others were members of the other conspiracy. Mr. Alston's authority for the allegation about the existence of the Communist International was a newspaper called the "International Press Correspondence" and he had submitted some copies of this paper. These exhibits were private documents under section 74 of the Evidence Act and they ought to be proved and the Court could not make any presumption as to the genuineness of the contents of these documents. He asked what was there to satisfy the Court that the letters of Kalarov and Krussen (which were included in he exhibits to prove the existence of a revolutionary organisation) were written by the persons who were alleged to have written them, and what was there to satisfy the Court that what was written in those letters was true and correct? Colonel Kaye had said that he read about the existence of a European revolutionary organisation in his favourite paper the "Pioneer." But the Colonel could not recollect the year when he read this sensational news of the formation or continued existence of the Communist International. Assuming that what Colonel Kaye read in the newspaper was correct, that would not make the allegation about the existence of the organisation admissible in evidence. Without proving that there was such a thing as the Communist International, Mr. Alston had tried to prove that it was financing Roy and from this he (Mr. Alston) inferred the existence of the organisation in Europe. Pandit Kapildeo argued that there was not a shred of evidence on record to prove that there existed such a body nor has any witness in his oral deposition

(Message incomplete.)

PRINCIPLE AND APPLICATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

punishment, and nothing that would entitle him to be punished for doing so except as a matter of political expediency.

The Court adjourned.

MILDNESS OF FLOGGING.

Hearing in Sir Michael O'Dwyer's libel action was resumed to-day. Referring to the flogging after the disturbance at Amritsar, Sir Walter Schwabe contended that the Government of India had not authorised summary tribunals to do these things.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer replied that the Government of India had not only issued an order empowering the military authority to exercise this right under Martial Law, but sent their own men to see that the order was carried out.

Mr. Charles observed that if the tribunals were wrongly appointed that could not affect the Lieutenant-Governor, but those in whose hands the power had been taken. He was subordinate to the Government of India.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer emphasised that flogging was inflicted with a cane. It was very mild compared with the "cat." He mentioned cases of those convicted asking to be flogged instead of being fined.

Sir Walter Schwabe raised the question of the order that Indians must salaam officers.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer agreed that such an order would be resented by Indians of position. He explained that the order was issued with the object of dispelling the rumours that the British Raj was going. He disapproved of the order as he did not think it was judicious.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 6.

ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

Sir Walter Schwabe referred to the order compelling students to report daily to the military officer at Lahore and said that in some cases they had to walk sixteen miles in order to do so. He asked was not this punishment unlawful.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer explained that many students were leaders of the rebellion and some were convicted of participating in disturbances.

Sir Walter Schwabe said that in some cases the order referred to children five or six years old.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that the order was not his. He should say it was unwise and an error of judgment.

Justice McCardie suggested that possibly children had been sent away in view of the likelihood of fighting and the authorities might have thought that if they were kept at home, there would be less danger of outbreak.

Sir Walter Schwabe referred to the arrest of a doctor who was a trustee of a Lahore newspaper.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that he was arrested on suspicion of being responsible for the policy of the paper. He was not arrested on Sir Michael O'Dwyer's order. If there was no evidence against him he ought not to have been arrested.

"IRRESPONSIBLE PAPERS."

Sir Walter Schwabe referred to the Government's eulogium of Sir Michael O'Dwyer after he left India and asked, did not the whole of the Indian Press opine it was a misfortune that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at the time of the disturbances?

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that he was not concerned with what irresponsible papers said about him.

Sir Walter Schwabe pointed out that the Government's message stated that a widespread impression had been engendered that the Punjab Government under his direction was hostile to the educated classes.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that to explain the view taken by the Press in India he would like to point to the despatch as published in India. It said that a widespread impression had been "engineered." When his attention was drawn to this he went to the India Office and pointed out that they were speaking with one voice in India and with another in England, and asked which was right, but he could obtain no information.

Sir Walter Schwabe suggested that it might be a telegraphic error and asked whether Sir Michael O'Dwyer was attributing any sinister influence to it.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said, if a mistake was made, it should be righted. He attributed no sinister influence to it, but thought that the feeling created in India was engineered by persons hostile to him—members of educated classes—concerned with the events and able to control educated opinion hostile to him.

Mr. Charles read the dispatch of the Government of India upon the Hunter Report declaring it was fortunate that the Punjab, at the time of disturbances, had a Lieutenant-Governor like Sir Michael O'Dwyer and paying a tribute to his decision and vigour, saying that he was largely responsible for quelling the dangerous rising.

The Court then adjourned.—Reuter.

SIR M. O'DWYER REEXAMINED.

LONDON, May 7.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer re-examined by Mr. Charles said that when he left the Punjab he was presented with an address of appreciation of his services signed by Hindu and Mahomedan leaders. He did not know that General Dyer was issuing a proclamation prohibiting all meetings. He had not any previous knowledge that the public of Amritsar would defy the proclamation.

Sir W. Schwabe said that the defendant's case was that Gen. Dyer's action was an atrocity and as far as Sir M. O'Dwyer was concerned, it was his general direction. Sir W. Schwabe submitted that Sir M. O'Dwyer had sufficient knowledge of what had been done and gave his approval.

Replying to Mr. Justice McCardie, Sir M. O'Dwyer said that he had no control whatever over the military forces which were under the Government of India and the military acted under Martial Law.

Justice McCardie:—"Then, you were also under Martial Law?" (Laughter.)

Sir M. O'Dwyer replied:—"Yes." he stated that on one occasion the military authorities refused him permission to enter Amritsar. Mr. Charles asked if Gen. Dyer was not promoted after the events of Amritsar until political interference occurred.

Sir M. O'Dwyer explained that Gen. Dyer after the Amritsar occurrence restored order among the Sikhs, then defeated the Afghans at Arnat and was commended and mentioned in dispatches. He was prompted to be Brigadier and, subsequently, a temporary Commander of the division but he was unable to take up his command owing to illness. Sir M. O'Dwyer had never met Gen. Dyer until after Amritsar but he knew that Gen. Dyer was a distinguished officer with a fine military record. Sir M. O'Dwyer stated that after the report of the Hunter Commission, he was dissatisfied with its procedure and asked to be heard in England before the final decision was reached but his request was refused.

HUNTER COMMITTEE ATTACKED.

Sir M. O'Dwyer said that he was dissatisfied with the Hunter Commission's methods and the thoroughness of its investigation. No evidence was taken on oath. The witnesses were not represented nor were they notified of the charges against them. They were suddenly taken into the room amidst a hostile atmosphere and cross-examined on matters of which they had not had notice and the statements made were not shown to the witnesses. He had no notice whatever. He went there as a witness and was treated as a criminal. He was cross-examined for an hour with regard to why he ordered a prosecution of two men. It was subsequently discovered that the order was not given by him but by his successor. The Secretary of State subsequently censured him for giving the order which was actually given by his successor. It might have been his fa for not knowing this but he had no previous notice.

Justice McCardie:—"Your opinion is that the Hunter Commission was not a judicial Committee in the proper sense of term."

Sir M. O'Dwyer replied:—"Not at all." He said that he asked to see the statement he had made. He spent a day and a half in correcting it, then returned it stating that such a lot of it was bad that he was not sure if he had covered all that ground.

Other witnesses did not take that precaution and were surprised to see afterwards that through bad reporting such statements were put in their mouths. Gen. Dyer was one of these. When Gen. Dyer's action was inquired into, he requested permission to give evidence before the tribunal to put the matter right but the Army Council refused him permission. Sir M. O'Dwyer said that prior to the Hunter inquiry, Gen. Dyer made representation to the Government of the Punjab that certain members of the Committee were not likely to be impartial. One was a leading Indian lawyer who had previously publicly attacked him, and another member of high standing was a man who had been refused permission to come to the Punjab to represent one of the men charged. Sir M. O'Dwyer thought that might influence him and it was not desirable that he should be connected with the controversy. Sir M. O'Dwyer then left the box after six days' examination and cross-examination.

LOSS OF "FRANGESTAN"

(Continued from page 5.)

stated that he had carried the same kind of cargo before but not manganese. The ship was chartered for one trip. Erickson and Richards as surveyors for both parties supervised the loading of the cargo. They were both paid by the owners. Charterers also approved of them. It was never reported to him that the hatch from the shelter deck to the tween deck had been opened by the pilgrims.

Cross examined by the Court, the witness said that it was possible that the cargo was loaded in such a way as to block the ventilators and thus prevent the exit of smoke. He had no option with regard to the appointment of surveyors. His ship was not supplied with any smoke helmet or gas masks of any description. A few hajis smoked on board. No fire of any kind was allowed after dark and all smoking and cooking must be done on the upper deck. As far as he could recollect cargo was loaded on two or three occasions at night in Bombay. The lights that were used were gas filled electric lights.

The Court of Enquiry commenced its sittings in the afternoon at 3-30 p.m.

CHIEF OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

R. L. Fitzgerald examined by Mr. Bowen said that he was the Chief Officer of S. S. "Frangestan". He was on sea for 10 years. He held a certificate of competency as master of a foreign going ship issued by New South Wales Government dated 20th August 1919. He joined S. S. "Frangestan" on the 3rd February 1923 as Chief Officer. The ship commenced loading at Karachi Manganese was loaded at the bottom. They loaded 350 tons of Manganese mos of which theey loaded in No. 2 hold. He supervised the loading in Karachi and Bombay. He did not know the number of cotton bales that were loaded. They were in No. 2 hold. He did not know what cotton fly was. He had never seen it. There were about 30 bags of cotton waste. He could not say if it was loaded in No. 2 hold. They also loaded bags of rapeseed and linseed in No. 2 hold. In the lower hold at the botton they loaded Manganese ore. On the top of them deal boards were laid over which cotton bales and on the top of them rapeseeds in bags were stowed In between the cotton and rapeseed there was some light wool and sacking to separate the two. There was cotton bale on the tween deck but no cotton waste. The cotton in the tween deck was consigned to Barcelona. Above the tween deck there was shelter deck and above that the upper deck. The ventilator from which they saw the flames coming out was down to the tween deck. He was satisfied that the cargo was properly stowed before they left Bombay. He took charge of his watch at 3-50 a.m. on the 2nd April 1924 from the second mate who went his round and returned at about 4-10 a.m. and reported all correct. At 4-15 a.m. he noticed sparks being emitted from the aft Ventilator on the Port side of No. 2 tween deck. A living flame burst out and immediately went out. He called the Captain who came immediately. He ordered the Quarter Master to call all hands. He had four lengths of hoses out. The flame was yellow. He could see ventilator only at 4-30 a.m. There was no sign of fire as there was smoke. There was no smoke going from the ventilators to the lower hold. He was not able to see down at the Samson post which became very hot after 15 minutes. Flames were rising up between bales of cotton in the tween deck. Soon after the fire broke out the pilgrims were removed to the after portion of the ship. About 8 a.m. they injected C O 2 into the hold. On the orders of the Captain the boats were swung out. The Chief Engineer, himself, 3rd Engineer and the Third Mate and three sailors were left to deal with the fire while the remainder of the crew left the ship. The transfer to "Clan MacIver" began at 4 p.m. and completed by 9 p.m. They abandoned ship at about 10 p.m.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker, the witness said that he could form no opinion as to the cause of the fire. He thought it originated underneath the cargo either in the lower hold or tween deck but not on the top. Neither prior to the flame coming out of the ventilator of the tween deck nor after the fire was discovered did he see any smoke or fire coming from the ventilator of the lower holds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Arabin he said that he was present during the loading. It was the first occasion of his superintending storage of manganese ore and cotton bales and rape seed. Loose boards on top of manganese ore were to level floor to stow cotton bales. He did not know that rape seed was likely to overheat. If he knew it was dangerous he would have reported the matter to the Captain. There were special places for cooks and rules were in Arabic for guidance of pilgrims in regard to baggage, lighting etc.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carde, the witness stated that he was not present all the time the cargo was being stowed and it was possible that one of the ventilators was blocked by the cargo.

Crossexamined by the Court he described the places in which the hoses were located. The hatch was intact when he opened it to insert the hoses.

CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness was Major Bernard Higham, I.M.S., Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay. He thought there could be no danger of fire in carrying manganese or bauxite or chromite. Manganese ore was rich in oxygen and when heated to a very high temperature Oxygen could be obtained. Heat in the hold of a ship would not be sufficient for manganese ore to give off oxygen. Nor is cotton either loose or in bales likely to ignite by combustion from the heat in the hold. Nor would dry rapeseeds in bags in his opinion, in close proximity to cotton ignite by themselves. Cotton with between 10 and 15 per cent. of linseed oil in it would ignite by itself but linseed in bags pressed against cotton would not give sufficient oil to cause cotton to ignite. Linseed is the most dangerous as regards spontaneous combustion, then comes cotton, then rapeseed, then castor seed. There is no danger if any of these seeds were close to cotton unless if a sufficient quantity of oil is squeezed out of a bag and impregnated in cotton. He did not think there was any evidence of spontaneous combustion in this case, but he was unable to form any opinion as to how it was caused.

In reply to Mr. Baker witness said that he did not think that any inference could be drawn from the appearance of yellow flame from the ventilator.

Asked by the Court, he said that he did not think that the ore would become heated and give off gas even with a weight of 2,000 tons on top of it.

The Court rose for the day and commenced hearing to-day at 11-30 a.m.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS RACE.

DIOPHON PLACES FIRST.

LONDON, May 7.

The Two Thousand Guineas Race at Newmarket to-day resulted as follows:—

Diophon—1.

Bright Knight—2.

Green Fire—3.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN LEAVE KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 7.

The three Portuguese Airmen who are engaged on a flight to Macao, left Karachi for Agra at 6-40 this morning. They were given a hearty send off by large crowds of Royal Air Force officers and men and numerous members of the local Goan community. The Airmen state that there is no truth in the report recently published in the Press that they are changing their itinerary and calling at Goa.

HOCKEY MATCH PLAYER KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

During a hockey match at Saharanpur a violent thunderstorm broke and a player from the Middlesex Regiment was struck by lightning and killed. Other players and spectators felt the shock.

DERBYSHIRE S AFRICA CRICKET MATCH.

ABANDONED DUE TO RAIN.

LONDON, May 7.

The cricket match between Derbyshire and the South Africans was abandoned to-day owing to rain.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

2000 GUINEAS RACE.

LONDON, May 6.

Alterations in the two thousand guineas probables are:—Defiance (Jokey not appointed). Add Statheros (jokey not appointed), Tom Tellitroth (jockey not appointed), Ducks and Drakes (Smirke), Greenfire (Donoghue), Rob Flint (Weston), Shambles (Jelliss), Zodiac (Gardner), Gorolet (J. Leach), Cape Horn (Ingham), omit St. Germans, Salmon Trout and Woodend.

Betting is:—7/2 Tom Pinch, 11/2 Diophon 8/1 Pramenio, 7/1 Bright Knight and Spalpeen taken and offered, 10/1 Greenfire offered, 100/9 Caravel taken and offered. 100/6 Donzelon, Arcade, Knight of the Garter offered, 20/1 Statheros taken and offered, 25/1 Polyphontes, 33/1 Bucks Yeoman, Corolet, Tom Tellitroth offered, 40/1 Arausio taken and offered, 50/1 Shambles offered.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 5.

Derby Betting is as follows:—

Tom Pinch 9/1; Bright Knight 10/1; Sangovino and Diophon 100/8; Parmenio 100/7; St. Germans 100/6; Spalpeen and Knight of Greater 20/1; Caravet 28/1; Dawson City 50/1.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 6.

Derby betting is:—

100/12 Tom Pinch, 18/1 St. Germans taken and offered.—Reuter.

CRICKET.

LONDON, May 5

At the close of the play at Leicester between the County and the South Africans the latter had made 153. Caterall made 44 and Taylor 60 not out. Astill took 5 for 70 and Geary 4 for 38. Leicester made 90. Blackenberg took 7 for 23 and Carter 3 for 8. South Africa made 10 for 2 in their second innings.

At the Oval, Survey beat Glamorgan by an innings and 24 runs. Surrey player Peach made 92.—Reuter.

A DRAWN MATCH.

LONDON, May 6.

The match between Leicestershire and South Africa was drawn. South Africans made 167 in the second innings, Hands scoring 60. Astill took 4 for 39 and Skelding 4 for 43. Leicester made 118 for 9. The match had a most exciting finish, Leicester just managing to play out time.

Notts and Sussex match was drawn and Warwick and Northants match was drawn. Midlesex beat Oxford by 117, Hendren making 65 and 79 not out. Lancashire beat Derbyshire on the first inning in which Lancs scored 116 and Derbyshire 81.—Reuter.

"COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public must be aware, by this time, of the fact that the Government of Bombay have issued orders sanctioning compensatory allowance for high cost of living to Officers Stationed in Bombay, Salsette, Poona and Karachi. I do not understand, nor do I deem it reasonable why the benign Government have left out of consideration the case of the clerk and the menial. While they accept that "the matter has been under the detailed consideration of the Government of Bombay during the last four years" and "that the scheme now approved by the Government is intended to meet the case of all Officers who do not already receive in some form or other, compensation for the high cost of living in these centres," may I ask why they think that the high cost of living affects only officers who draw a high salary and not the unfortunate clerk and menial? It seems that the Government have not the heart to feel, nor the brain to estimate the hardships under which the poor clerk and menial are labouring. Do they realise that it is the under-paid clerical establishment that in fact contributes largely to the administration of the Province? If the Government do care for justice and fair play and if they can appreciate the work done by the clerk, I hope, this will open their eyes.—Yours etc.

K S

Bombay, May 1.

The Agricultural College and the Research Institute at Mandalay will be opened for training of students on July 1st 1924. It is intended to admit only 24 students this year. There will be two course—A two years' course for certificate and four years' for diploma.—A. P.

A gang of seven armed dacoits has been arrested in Badaun District.—A. P.

Mother will recover much more promptly from her confinement if she takes Lactagol, which owing to its protein, calcium, and phosphorous content, supplies her with the elements required to build up new muscle, nerve and brain cells.

Lactagol

A scientific preparation of the most valuable vegetable protein in existence, Edestine provides a valuable source of strength at a time when demands upon the system are greatest. Lactagol, taken during pregnancy,

Strengthens

And supports Mother, replacing the waste which occurs. Most mothers are well acquainted with the wonderful properties of Lactagol in providing a plentiful supply of nourishing milk sufficient to provide for all baby's needs, and a trial will at once convince all who are not.

Of Chemists Everywhere.

RENDITION OF BERAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

except the Army, Navy and the Foreign Department. There is not a single responsible politician in India, including those of the Martial Province of the Punjab, who demands control over the Army immediately.

THE IMPENDING CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

I have, I think, clearly indicated the scope of the vast powers which Beraris will get on the rendition of Berar to the Nizam and have shown that the offer of the Nizam covers all the present demands of the Swarajists. I would request the reader to refresh his memory by a perusal of the speeches of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swarajists, in the last sessions of the Legislative Assembly and the reasons given by Mr. C. R. Das to Lord Lytton in refusing the offer of Ministry. Mr. C. R. Das made it efficiently clear, and almost the same words were reiterated by Dr. Munje, that the only stumbling-block in the way of his co-operation was the existence of Diarchy, which H. E. H. the Nizam proposes to abolish at the outset.

But there are some people who fondly cherish the belief that the impending constitutional changes in British India will give them a new heaven and a new earth, that all their political demands will be satisfied, and that it would not, therefore, be worth while to accept the offer of the Nizam. How baseless these hopes are I shall try to show in the following few lines.

The advent of a Labour Ministry under the leadership of an avowedly pro-Indian Englishman like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who was once elected to the Presidential chair of the Indian National Congress though he did not actually preside, and has been a personal friend of more than one Congressman, gave rise to hopes and expectations, which, in view of the grim realities of the situation, could not be fulfilled. The Labour Party had come into power on the sufference of the Liberals and its leaders fully realised the precarious conditions of their Cabinet. The so-called Liberals in India who believe themselves to be the replica of the Political Party founded by Gladstone, had pinned their faith on the Labour ascendency in Parliament, forgetting to take stock of the fact that India had never been treated as a party question, and that it has always been looked upon as an Imperial asset—the brightest gem in the British Crown—by all shades of English publicists. The Nationalist Party in India had also caught the contagion of the Liberal optimism. The utterance of the Labour leaders, especially of Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Ben Spoor who had attended the Nagpur Congress as delegates of the Party, lent colour to the hope. But the disillusionment was bound to come and it came with a rude shock. Labourites in levy dress had, within a few days, fully assimilated the traditions of No. 10 Downing Street. Mahatma Gandhi who because of his long drawn struggle in South Africa was fully acquainted with the inner working of British Politics had sounded a note of warning against too sanguine hopes soon after his release. That he was right in his political prophecy was fully demonstrated in the Assembly in which Sir Malcalm Hailey, obviously with the full concurrence of the Labour Cabinet, delivered his "strong words" and laid down the policy of future advance. The Fabian Secretary of State, Lord Olivier, fully endorsed the "strong words" in the House of Lords, which have recently been re-echoed by his understudy in the House of Commons. The Government of India," stated Professor Richards in the course of the recent debate initiated by Viscount Curzon—who is, by the—by sometimes confused with Marquis Curzon, the ex-Viceroy and the creator of the Berar question on which so much ink is being spilt—in the House of Commons, "were, at present, investigating the shortcomings of the Act with a view to investigating the present constitutional situation and determining whether there was any ground for deciding that the question of further *modifications* should be considered." He also added that the British Government desired to establish a contact with those Indians who were prepared to co-operate." Sir Malcolm Hailey had already stated in the Assembly that there would not be any radical change in the constitution as distinguished from the modification of the Act, and that the Government rigidly adhered to the preamble of the Act. Even the man in the street knows that there will shortly be changes in the Government of India Act but what those changes will be it is not very difficult to imagine. It is almost certain that the Promised Land will be as far off as ever. It is hoped that this latest pronouncement of the Under-Secretary of State for India will help the Beraris to look at the question of rendition of Berar from the right perspective and dispel the extraordinary notions about the impending constitutional changes in British India.

The recent York speech of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, over which Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the conscience-keeper of the Liberal Party, is waxing eloquent in the columns of the "Times of India," also affords no justification for going into ecstasies over the ensuing changes in the government the country. H. E. H. the Nizam offers to the Beraris as democratised a constitution—if not one better—as Indians are likely to get from the present Parliament, notwithstanding Besants and Shastris and their political pilgrimages.

The question of guarantee is exercising the minds of some people whose fertile imaginations never fail to conjure up visions of all sorts. A few of them, at least, will be quite good subjects for an American Seance. In spite of all the broken pledges and torn treaties with which the whole world is strewn, man has to rely on man's word and he will continue to do so as long as he does not cease to be a social and political being. Within a few months after the great Armageddon which shook the very foundation of modern civilization and demonstrated to the world how wantonly treaties can be violated, and treated as scraps of paper, the League of Nations had to draw up another covenant for the simple reason that it is not possible to do without it in human affairs. Why Indians are trying for Swaraj in spite of the knowledge that the same Parliament which can give them Self-Government with one hand can take it back with the other? Because they are aware that in this age when centuries-old monarchies are tumbling down like so many houses of cards and public opinion has attained a power unprecedented in the annals of civilization, no State, however autocratic, can lightheartedly flout the united voice of her people. It is sometimes pathetic to find how even men of balanced judgement can talk errant nonsense about the bona fides of the Nizam. It rudely reminds one of the reply of a certain District Officer, who addressing an American Globe-trotter exclaimed "Do you mean to say this too diffident Indian can ever attain Swaraj?". It is this inveterate diffidence which sometimes over-weighs the Mussalman, who has lost all the pristine courage of his forefathers, with the bug-bear, of Hindu domination and periodically haunts the Hindu with the ubiquitous Afghan bogey. If India without firing a bullet—and she has none to fire, through sheer dint of public opinion, can compel the most powerful nation on earth to revise the Government of India Act within four years of its introduction, will it be impossible for her to see that the Ruler of Hyderabad conforms to his solemn promise and fulfils his pledge? I might mention here for the assurance of those, who, in spite of all their tall talk of patriotism, are inclined to look upon the word of an Englishman as more sacrosanct than that of their own countrymen that the offer of full autonomy will form part of the Treaty between the H. E. H. Nizam and the British Government and that, by virtue of their political relations, both contracting parties will be equally responsible for the due observance of the terms. The settlement of the detailed constitution including the powers of the constitutional Governor will precede the Restoration as then alone it can find a place clause by clause in the Instrument of Rondition.

ID MUBARAK.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 6.

The President Central Khilafat Committee of India has addressed the following message to Afghanistan, Egypt, Persia and South Africa on the occasion of the Id festival:—

"Indian Muslims send fraternal Id greetings to their brothers, and pray God to keep Muslims of the world united on the path of Sharat and guide them in their efforts to revive the ancient glories of Islam and solve the serious problems facing it."

VOLUNTEERS' MOVEMENT.

MEETINGS OF THIYYAS AND NAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, May 6.

Vaikom volunteers marched on as usual. 5 offered Satyagraha yesterday.

The S. N. D. P. Yogam of Thiyyas meets to-day under the presidency of Dr. Kunhi Kannan.

The Keraleeya Nair Samajam, instead of meeting at Vaikom, as previously arranged, meets to-day at Irupuzhikkars, two miles from Vaikom under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Madhavan Nair, High Court Vakil.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND.

PROCEEDS DIRECT TO VAIKOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 6.

In response to a telegram received this morning, requiring his presence immediately at Vaikom in connection with the Thiyars and Nayars' Conference, on the 7th and 8th instant, Swami Shraddanand has temporarily cancelled his Madras programme and proceeds direct to Vaikom from whence he intends going to Mangalore, Madura and Madras.

TARAKESHWAR DISPUTE.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The dispute now going on between Swami Sacchidananda and the Mohant of Tarakeswar, a place of Hindu pilgrimage in Hugli District, is likely to be amicably settled. The Swami went there with a number of young men with a view to inform the temple administration that the charges he had brought against the Mohant had been enquired into by some Hindu Associations and by Mr. C. R. Das on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee. The Mohant is agreeable to refer the matter to a representative committee and refuted the allegations made by the Swami as vague and unfounded. Mr. C. R. Das who has taken up the matter at the request of the Mohant and the public Hindu bodies, sent the following telegram both to Swami Sacchidanand and the manager of the Mohant. "My advice is that neither party should be aggressive. I am trying to bring about an amicable settlement of the Mohant's Affairs."

ID CELEBRATIONS AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Id passed off peacefully in calcutta and suburbs. Early this morning the Moslems in thousands assembled on the Maidan and Mosques and offered prayers after which they greeted each other, forgetting the old disagreements and animosities. In the evening there was Id reunion to which the Hindus were invited. Short speeches were made about Hindu-Mahomedan unity and the function concluded with an exchange of greetings and distribution of sweets.

INDIAN REFRESHMENTS IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Everybody thanked the G. I. P. Railway authorities for introducing a travelling Refreshment Car for third class passengers. It has been the practise of the authorities of this railway to have Indian contractors to supply Indian food for Indian-unfortunately this practice has been now overridden and these Cars have been handed over to an English firm who do not know Indian tastes or customs. There is already a big Indian caterer on this line but for reasons known to the officials he has been over ridden. The present contractors are employing the lowest caste people to serve food etc. Their eatables are stored in their general godown where also fish mutton etc. are stored and hence the food can never be eaten by vegetarians. It is for the railway authorities to see that passengers do get best food etc. and not to try make money at the cost of the convenience of passengers. If the company does not remedy this it shall be our duty to see that the passengers boycott this car till good people are engaged or eatables stored in places where they cannot come in contact with mutton, fish etc. If we place these facts before the passengers by means of handbills they will boycott it. But before doing anything I would request the railway authorities to have an Indian contractor for these Indian refreshments.——Yours etc.

V. S. DIVEKAR
Secretary
The Kalyan Passengers' Association.

NEXT SESSION OF ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO MEMBERS.

LUCKNOW, April 28.

Mr. Syed Zahur Ahmad, Hon. Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, has addressed the following letter to the members:—

Dear Sir,—Last year in the month of January I had the honour to address a printed letter in which I invited attention to the fact that it was time that the Indian Mussalmans of all shades of opinion should again coalesce and unite, to work out a constructive programme along with their non-Muslim brothers for the speedy attainment of Home Rule or Swaraj.' I had then said that 'the expected expansion of democratic principles in the Government of the country which the League has always advocated makes it more important than ever that no time should be lost in organising the community so as to bring it into line with sister communities, in order that all the component parts of the huge population of this vast continent should be able to participate in the benefits of democratic measures and should take a living interest in the political emancipation of the country.' I referred to the past achievement of the League which by constant and arduous work had aroused and developed political consciousness in Mussalmans without which they would not have been able to cooperate with the sister communities in putting forward before the Government the demand of united India in 1916 and observed that 'the coming political struggle makes it all the more necessary that the League should renew its activities with fresh vigour, as to promote the interests of the Muslim community is indeed indentical with advancing the cause of the country.'

The Council of the all India Muslim League thereupon decided to hold the 15th Annual Session of the League at Lucknow during the next Easter holidays. In announcing that decision to you I ventured to state as follows 'a general indifference to the affairs of the League and to the aims and objects which it was designed to serve has continued so long that a grave crisis is now impending over the same. In order to avert this a general awakening to its needs followed by earnest efforts to meet them is necessary. Fortunately it appears now that almost all shades of Muslim opinion in the country recognise the need to revive the Muslim League organisations as vital to the interests of Indian Mussalmans. The result now rests with the response which is received to this humble invitation to the next Annual Session of the League.'

The response actually received from the members of the League was not sufficient and the 15th Session had to be adjourned sine die after a preliminary sitting under the presidency of the late Mr. G. M. Bhurgri. Attempts made by me to rouse the members to the necessity of holding the adjourned session did not succeed, owing to various causes unnecessary to mention, until the Council met at Delhi on the 15th and 16th of March last when it was decided to hold the adjourned session at Lahore, the dates for which were only finally settled by the Council on the 27th instant.

I am able to announce to you now that the adjourned session of the League will meet at Lahore on the 24th and 25th of May next and as the President of the Session is dead and the Council has not thought fit to make any fresh election, Mr. M. A. Jinnah the President of the League will preside over the deliberations.

It is hardly necessary for me to explain how, the new Treaty of Lausanne, the fate of the Khilafat, the failure of the Non-Cooperation movement so for to achieve its avowed aim, the rise of the Swaraj Party, the Council wrecking activities of that party, the apparent stiffness of the Government attitude coupled with its readiness to examine officially the defects of the machinery set up by the Reform Act, as well as the Shuddhi and Sangatan movements of Hindu revivalists and the Hindu Muslim conflicts in various places, amply justify the terms of my previous appeals and establish that the need for a successful gathering of the League has now become more pressing than ever before.

I appeal to you most earnestly to help in the coming Session which is bound to be an eventful one by attending it personally, in order to secure the best interests of India and its Muslim section in the struggle that is ensuing for the political and material advancement of the country.

A Reception Committee has been formed at Lahore to make all necessary local arrangements and you may address the Honorary Secretary of the Committee direct in regard to your own requirements. At the same time I would request you to let me know if and when you propose to be in Lahore and what resolutions you would suggest for the consideration of the League.

MR. AYYAPPAN GAGGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, May 6.

The District Magistrate of Kottayam has issued an order prohibiting Mr. Ayyappan, Editor of the "Sahodaran," and a prominent Thiyya social reformer, from delivering public speeches for fifteen days.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

In connection with the daylight robbery which took place in the house of Mr. M. A. Ayesyu in Tsekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon last week, of the three men who are alleged to have taken part, one has surrendered to the police.—A.P.

* * * *

An A. P. message dated the 6th instant says:—Id passed off peacefully in Lahore today. In the morning about fifty thousand Muslims congregated in the Badshahi Mosque and offered prayers.—A.P.

* * * *

Charges were framed on Monday by the Second Presidency Magistrate, George Town, Madras, against P. F. Thorpe, Assistant Chemist in W. E. Smith and Co., for having caused the death of Mrs. Devanesam by negligently issuing or allowing to be issued the poison known as nux vomica instead of the proper substance. The accused is charged under section 304-A, I.P.C. Further hearing of the case was postponed to the 15th instant. A.P.

* * * *

A Trichinopoly message says that caste question among the Catholics here caused a serious riot on Sunday morning at the Church of the Holy Redeemer where a Panchama Catholic was beaten by a caste Catholic. Panchama Christians in turn collected in large numbers in the evening and retaliated severely on the caste men. Both sides received serious injuries and many are under treatment. The police are guarding the Church.—A.P.

* * * *

Mr. Langley, Commissioner, Lahore Division, accompanied by Dr. A. S. Arora Health Officer of the Lahore Municipality paid a visit on Sunday to plague segregation camps at Minto Park and Moolch Plague Hospital, Lahore, where he spent considerable time in going round the camps and huts where patients were lying.—A. P.

* * * *

An Allahabad, message of May 6th says a "Captain Britt Paes is expected to leave Karachi for Agra this morning making a brief halt at Nasirabad".—A. P.

BANDRA CATHOLIC FISHERFOLKS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the patronage of St. Joseph, the above Association offered a thanksgiving mass on Sunday, the 4th inst. at 7-30 a.m. at Mount Carmel's Church, Bandra, with an instructive sermon on the life of the Holy Patron by Rev. Fr. M. Baptista, Vicar; Benediction and Te Deum. After the service the members met for light refreshments, general meeting and election of office-bearers for the ensuing year in the St. Aloysius' School Hall at which Rev. Fr. Andrew D'Souza, Co-president also was present. Mr. B. V. Gomes was elected President and Messrs. Lawrence D'Mello and Michael Quadros were re-elected Joint Secretaries.

In the evening the following sports were held in the St. Stanislaus' School compound presided over by Rev. Fr. M. Martí, S.J., Superior:—

Flat Races (one for the Boarders of the School) Needle race, Sack race Cigar race, Mathematic race, Three-legged race, Bicycle race, Flour and Marble race, Chatty race, and the Musical race for the Bandsmen.

The Association Prize was won by Mr. Frank D'Monte for half mile flat race. Excellent decoration and arrangements were made by the organisers.

The St. Paul's Band under the direction of Mr. Joseph Amara, Bandmaster was in attendance and after the distribution of prizes to the winners by the Rev. President, the Grand Function of the day closed with the band playing "God Save the King."

PRESIDENT OF BANDRA MUNICIPALITY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Friends' Social Club were "at home" on evening to Mr. Ignatius DeMonte, the newly elected President of the Bandra Municipality. The grounds of the Club were tastefully decorated with buntings, flower pots etc. There were a large number of guests among whom were Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., the popular collector of the Suburban District, Mrs. I. DeMonte, Dr. P. A. Dias, Dr. and Mrs. V. B. Desai, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boccarro, Messrs. D. Jos, Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. DeSouza and others.

The Secretary of the Friends' Social Club, Mr. A. C. Peroira read an address congratulating Mr. DeMonte on his elevation to the Presidentship of the Municipality which the address said he fully deserved for his manifold services to the town. During the 15 years service as a Municipal Councillor Mr. DeMonte had shown considerable tact, zeal and energy and he was closely associated with the working of some of the improvements such as the underground drain at the Bazaar Road, and improvement of the old Bazaar and mutton market. During the next three years term of his office as President, the Club members hoped to see the adoption of better sewerage system, improved methods of disposal of town refuse, asphalted or tar roads and electric or gas lighting.

At the conclusion of the address the Secretary on behalf of the Club members presented Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius DeMonte with a silver tea set as a mark of regard and esteem.

Mr. DeMonte gave a suitable reply to the address. After spending a very enjoyable evening the guests dispersed at about 9 o'clock.

DISCUSSION ON TARIFF BOARD PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Addressing the Rotary Club of Calcutta on Tuesday, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, M.L.C., representative of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, expressed cordial approval of Tariff Board's proposals for the protection of the Steel Industry and he expected that if adopted they would go far towards removing middle class unemployment and also towards raising the standard of living of the masses.

Prof. Coyajee who was a member of the Fiscal Commission bore testimony to the thorough manner in which the Tariff Board had carried out their task.

Col. Crawford, General Secretary, the European Association, while agreeing that from the point of view of National defence the establishment of the Steel Industry was desirable asked the reason why it cost more to produce a ton of steel in India than in Britain, the United States or the Continent. He also preferred bounty to a protective tariff.

Mr. H. A. Chisholm pointed out that in Canada the last thing that people agree to was the increase of Tariff on Agricultural Implements, whereas India proposed to adopt such a course.

Other European speakers also expressed themselves in favour of bounties rather than tariffs.

The second reading of the Government of India Leave of Absence Bill will be taker on Thursday.—Reuter.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

KATHIAWAR CONFERENCE AND MAHATMAJI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

BHAVNAGAR, May 6.

The decisive opinion of Mahatmaji about the Kathiawad Political Conference, which to many appeared as a thunderbolt, was not unforeseen to many a sober and quiet thinker. However, some of the most ardent and enthusiastic workers for the Conference, who were most prepared for, and much in love with, Satyagraha than the advancement of the cause of the Conference itself, prepared for individual civil disobedience, and ran down to Juhu to seek permission of Mahatmaji to carry out their object. They had a long talk with Gandhiji and Mr. Vallabhdas Patel, as a result of which, the following message was sent by Mahatmaji, expressing his opinion regarding the whole situation. It runs thus, under his signature:

"I understand that the Reception Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference is prepared to give assurance to the state that all decency will be maintained by the Parishad, and that no personal remarks will be passed over the chiefs. I also understand that the Working Committee which met at Porbandar, had got to consult Pattni Saheb before it made recommendation to the Reception Committee to hold the Conference in Bhavnagar, and in failing to do this, it has acted indiscriminately.

"Pattni Saheb desires that the Parishad should not be held in Bhavnagar this year. I also understand that he will have many difficulties in allowing it to meet. He says he is prepared to give all help if the Parishad be held at Songad. He is prepared to encourage the people of Bhavnagar to attend it, and above all these, he is prepared to give all necessary help for making it possible for the Conference to meet in the boundary of any state next year. He only requires one condition, that all decency be observed in the lectures etc., of this year. He does not doesire to have any binding of condition for the next year. He believes the Parishad itself will observe its own decorum.

"Looking to the situation on the whole, I believe the Reception Committee should not insist upon holding the Conference in Bhavnagar this year. They should agree with Pattni Saheb, and prove their full work as Satyagrahis by observing complete decency in the Parishad. There is not the least disgrace for the people in so doing. Satyagraha does not lose its lustre, and the path becomes clear for the future. But supposing everything goes against our expectations, Pattni Saheb breaks his promises or he be away from Kathiawad then, or he fails to get the Conference held in a State after all possible attempts, the Satyagrahi has nothing to lose. A true Satyagrahi is never weary of observing proper manners. He has never to repent of lost opportunities. When time comes, he is ever ready."

This message has echoed the sentiments of many true lovers of the Parishad, but has poured cold water over the spirits of those who had mistaken Satyagraha for the Conference, and had laid down regular plans of campaign. The Reception Committee will now meet, and decide whether the Conference should meet at Songad this year, or should not meet at all. Of course, the message of Mahatmaji is not binding on the Committee, and any other course also is open to them. So we are awaiting the next meeting of the Committee. If the same enthusiasm prevails among the members as at the last meeting, it will be proved that they love the Conference for its own sake, and for the sake of the twenty-five lakhs of Kathiawadis. Absence of the same spirit will only prove that they cared more for the fight with the State. Till then, complete quietness prevails in the atmosphere. The popular excitement has gone down. Both the actors and the spectators are disappointed, and the theatre is closed at a moment when the curtain was to rise.

THE PEACH-BLOOM OF A PERFECT SKIN

How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Banish Pimples and Eczema.

For the benefit of those of her sex who are afflicted with skin troubles, Miss Letty Van Wyk, of Ceres, Cape Colony, permits the publication of the following letter. She writes:—

"Some time ago I began to fail in health and my face became blotchy and covered with pimples. Altogether I had a very unhealthy appearance. Several doctors said it was eczema and treated me with medicine and ointment, but alas! the trouble was only aggravated, and the tortures I suffered with the fearful burning and itching gave me no rest.

"I was obliged to give up my music, and in fact I could scarcely do anything with my hands—they were in such a bad state. Then I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking two or three bottles the eczema became less irritating. Later the burning inflammation diminished, the sore flesh healed, my general health improved and my skin became clear and healthy. I am now quite well—I are rich blood is the secret of the peaches like bloom of a perfect complexion just as it is the secret of perfect health, and to make the blood rich and pure and strong there is nothing like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills also build up the nerves, strengthen the digestion, regulate the vital functions, invigorate the whole system. Chemists everywhere sell them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 per six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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A GARDEN CITY IN SALSETTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About a month ago I happened to read in a morning daily one of the most eulogistic and glowing account of the Garden City at Chembhur which for healthiness beauty and easy accessibility rivalled the Cornish riviera in point or beauty.

Chembhur is as is well known on the East of the Island of Bombay close to and at the base of the Mahul Hill and Trombay district of the Island of Salsette separated by creeks, mudflats and mangrove swamps. I have just come to study the topography of this pet garden city from the official map of Greater Bombay which can be bought for Rs. 16 from the Development Department. On its North East is situated the odoriferous Refuse Depot, belonging to the Municipality of Bombay where daily train-loads of refuse, sweeping and kutchra by hundreds of tons are daily dumped and spread. And no diubt an exquisite aroma will be distilled from an 'enorrus caput mortaum' of refuse and fresh garbage and no human aid will save this garden city from being assailed by such effluvia while land-breezes prevail every morning and evening. This Refuse Depot is close upon 100 acres that is nearly double in size of the area of this "garden city". To crown Chembhur's misfortune it is proposed to take over the Municipal Kutchra Siding and extend it to Trombay as shown on the Map No. 4 passing right through Chembhur (vide Report of Development Department for 1921).

Not far away from this at the South-East corner is located another tract of nearly 200 acres reserved, so to say for the benefit of this vaunted Garden City, for all the noxious trades, such as the Tanneries and many such offensive trades, not omitting the trade of flaying the skins of all classes of dead animals from horses to goats and sheep. Bombay will be fortunate in such offensive trades being removed from the confines of the Bombay City and especially allocated in the supreme wisdom of the Directorate as an amenity to this garden city of Chembhur.

So far as it is at present known, the Worlee outfall and Love grove pumping station are to be located on the east of the Antop Hill which is due West of and in a bee-line with the centre of the Chembhur Garden City. The Bombay Municipal Corporation by their Resolution No. 11226 of 23-3-1923 have approached Government to accord their sanction (as required by Section 245 of Bombay Municipal Act) to the new outfall from the purification works at Antop Hill being made into Kurla Creek in the neighbourhood of Mahul Pier at a point about half a mile distant from the Port Trust Harbour limits as a temporary measure with the proviso for its being made permanent in the event of complete success.

Look and cast a glance a little further North of the Municipal Refuse Depot. You will find that there is an extensive mudflat and mangrove swamp measuring not less than 3 to 6 square Mems (300 Acres) which cannot but be a hotbed of all possible malarial conditions and this being to the windward side of this boasted Garden City the so called salubriousness and healthiness of this scheme may be easily imagined than described. The Development Department, in their sagacity and deep wisdom, have come to locate on the North side another amenity by the removal of the Bandra slaughter house. This also forms a valuable pendant to the Municipal Refuse Depot. I can admire the ingenuity displayed. I can adore the zeal evinced in the question of general housing of the populace, I can approve of the skill exhibited in the general lay-out and the numerous "Prospects" in this Garden City, but none can excuse, none can pardon the establishment and selection of a site in the midst of surroundings such as I have enumerated above.

After having briefly looked into the boundaries of this Garden City, let us now consider its geographical position from the point of malarial conditions. The Government of Bombay by their Resolution No. 4008 of 20th June 1912 had caused to be appointed Major J. L. Marjoribanks, M.D., D.P.H., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District to investigate the malarial conditions prevailing in the island of Salsette with a view to ascertaining and defining the dangerous malarious tracts of the Taluka and indicating the direction in which and the limits within which residential development should proceed.

The most striking feature of the geography of Salsette Island and one which has a very important bearing, says Major Majoribanks on its malariology, is its range of hills. Now Chembhur is directly to the West and at foot of Mahul Hill 1000 feet high. Further on in his report at page 17 the Major states "The one phenomenon that is brought out most prominently is the evident relation of Malaria to the range of hills. In other parts of India also the tendency has been observed for malariousness to increase as hills are approached. Thus in one investigation the percentage of children found to be infected with malaria in the environs of Calcutta was nil, further and further it was 12, 25, 40, 55 and at foot of the Himalayas 72. And not only in Salsette but anywhere in the Thana District one finds it to be a fact well known to the villagers and capable of ready demonstration by a spleen census that it is the dwellers on the slopes of the hills or near their basis, that suffer most severely from malaria. Thus it would be clearly perceived that this Garden City being at the base of the Mahul hill and Trombay spur cannot but be a hot bed of malaria and such analogous fevers. The case of Government building bungalows for their officers on the spur of the Persik Hill near Thana at a heavy outlay and then entirely abandoning same is a fact all too well known, it being a huge failure. The true and exact cause was the incidence of severe malaria amongst all the inmates of the Bungalows on the Persik Hill. "Besides Chembhur is entirely shut off from sea breezes and where such is the case malarial conditions do always prevail. In one place the above referred to report asserts that Mahars and Bhangis of the Municipal Refuse Depot are not only better off in respect of malaria than the well to do artisans of Chembhur. The reason is not far to seek because their occupation necessitates their being out on the salty alluvium. Now Chembhur being a village entirely shut off from sea breezes malaria must be very prevalent as was the experience of several of the incidence of malaria amongst the inhabitants of the village Anik, a village immediately to the South end of Chembhur. Moreover it is a proved and well-known fact that places on the westerly coast-line of Salsette as a whole from Bhayander on the North down to Bandra on the South are wholly immune and free from malaria poison or affected by, to a perfectly negligible extent. No less than an authority on Salsette Development, the late lamented the Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Bombay Government had expressed his well-considered opinion that the coast-line from Juhu to Madh, Yarangal, Aksha, Merva and passing on to Corai, Ottan to Dongri (Dharavi the North West end of the Salsette Island emerging on the Bassein Creek) is the best country to develop in Salsette for residential purposes.

It may not be out of place here to mention that James Silk Buckingham who visited Salsette in 1827 and having traversed over the beautiful and picturesque coast line of Salsette and beheld the lovely scenery round about the Bassein Creeks and its surrounding Thana Hills overlooking the highest points of Tungarli, Prabal and Matheran spurs, published a vivid account of this part of the country he had visited. This account, so vivid and impressive had attracted the attention then of the young student John Ruskin, who, in 1828 wrote a poem on Salsette which won him the Newdigate Prize in that year. Now to continue.

Were we therefore to account for such a relationship of malaria to the Physiography of any place it can be easily seen and shown that the dampness of the ground associated with the constant movement of underground water from the water sheds of the hills to the sea and the shelter from the wind provided by the rank growth of trees and grass on the soil formed by the disintegration of the trap of the Mahul Hill that enable the anophelines to breed freely, thus giving rise to the dissemination of malaria amongst the inhabitants of the place. In thus selecting Chembhur as the site for a Garden City no greater blunder or egregious error could have been committed by the expert advisers of the Directorate under the authoritative guidance of such an eminent officer as Sir Lawless Hepper now presiding over the destinies of the greater Bombay as a Commissioner. Let others dive into the *veretralia mentes* of the designers and promulgators of this Garden City Scheme.

In case of a large and important scheme one big error goes to incriminate the whole But in the case of the Chembhur Garden City there have been a number of militant factors as enumerated above which must go to condemn this pet and growing infant of the Development Department. Let His Excellency the Governor-in-Council with his Ministers, and let the Collector and the public bodies and the people of this Presidency, pause and ponder, how millions of public money are allowed to run to waste without adequate return. It has been estimated that the Chembhur scheme has gone to cost half a crore of rupees. Would any sane man, after having known and studied the circumstances detailed above drop a single rupee in securing a building site with a cosy cottage in Chembhur.

It is common knowledge that in or about 1907-1908 Mr. Philpott-Brookes was appointed Special Engineer in Salsette. He was, I think, called upon to prepare a plan of a Garden City in Salsette, and if I am not mistaken he had selected to locate his Garden City in the closest vicinity of the coast line of Yerangal Aksha, Merwa, Malad, Charkhop and Kandivlee, an area of about 3,000 acres. It is therefore a matter of great surprise and infinite wonder, and no less of deep regret, that such a well thought-out scheme and supported and backed up with the well-studied opinion of the late Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Mead was not selected and taken up in lieu of this slum spot and back water of Salsette encircled by all the worst of insanitary factors which all human beings will manage to avoid and fly from. The inevitable conclusion amounts to is for the responsible authorities to seriously consider well before other such insane schemes are lsunched after spending over them lakhs of rupees, to find that they are failures and can never attract the public to go in for them or even find favour with the rich speculators in land and building. It may therefore be suggested betimes and it behoves the authorities in charge before such schemes are formulated, skeleton schemes are published for the information and opinion of the public at large and submit same to the plebiscite of the inhabitants of the country for whom they are intended.

It would be worthwhile to draw the attention of the people of this city to the well formed opinion of the late Chief Secretary to Government the Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Mead who was specially deputed by Government to report upon the "Possibilities of Development of Salsette" as a residential area and he submitted his report which bears No. 15 of 1909. Mr. Mead comes to the following well matured conclusion. He goes on to say "The crux is to devise a scheme which shall provide for possible expansion on a large scale without proving an intolerable burden in the earlier stages. It is essential to proceed as tentatively as possible but to keep a view throughout the ultimate demands of a highly developed suburb worthy of Bombay. I consider that we should look forward to a light railway from Kurla to Vesava via Andheri and if such a scheme is feasible passing over the Malad and Manori Creeks along this magnificent coast line till it swings inland again at Dongri and meets the existing line at Bhayander. At present Aksha, Merwa, Goroi, Ootan and Dharavi are linked up by a bad road from Malad to Marwa from Borivli across the shallow upper waters of the Manori Creek to Gorai and from Bhayander by an unbridged road to Ootan. The question of bridging the latter is at present under consideration. If railway communication is possible a most substantial addition to the amenities of suburban Bombay will be in sight. If the deep creek by Vesava proves impracticable (now a days quite possible and easily feasible) I would strongly urge the survey of a branch line from Malad to Malavni and Yerangal. There is a waste land at Malavni some 2,000 acres of unoccupied Government land, fit for building in this locality with railway sidings and with suitable planning no better site could possibly be found for a garden city its drainage into Malad Creek and five miles of yellow sand and cool sea breezes for residences to the west of all smoke and abominations

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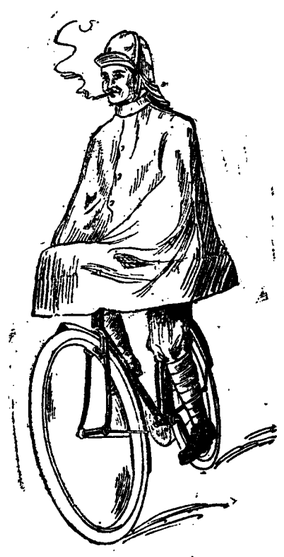

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INDIA IN COMMONS.

RELEASE OF MAHATMAJI DEPLORED

"FRUITS OF MR. GANDHI'S PHILOSOPHY."

LABOUR GOVT'S INDIAN POLICY.

Viscount Curzon (Battersea, S. U.) called attention to the state of affairs in India, and moved: "That this House, viewing with anxiety recent events in India, regrets the lack of a clear statement of policy with regard thereto by his Majesty's Ministers." He disclaimed any desire to make a party speech. He held that many events had happened in India lately which gave great anxiety to those who valued the best traditions of the Empire of which India was a precious jewel. They felt that the jewel was getting a little loose in its setting. He had opposed the Government of India Act when it was passed in 1919, but now that the Act was on the Statute Book it was the duty of every true constitutionalist to do his best to uphold it. As soon as that Act was passed what he would call the "left wing" in Indian politics denounced it as inadequate. The leaders of that "left wing" demanded the grant of complete home rule. In 1920 Colonel Wedgwood, now the Chancellor of the Duchy, and Mr. Spoor, now Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, visited India, and they gave specific assurances to the extremists there that the Indian Nationalist movement had the full support of the Socialist body. Colonel Wedgwood had said that the British Labour Party was with the Indian people in their desire for Swaraj, and later added that it was "immaterial whether it was home rule or independence." Mr. Spoor had said in a newspaper article that the whole nation was behind Gandhi. He saw that Colonel Wedgwood was present at an extremist conference, and though violent anti-British speeches were made there the right hon. gentleman made no active protest.

Colonel Wedgwood.—I made the most active protest, and it was noted in the Press. (Ministerial laughter.)

Viscount Curzon.—I am pleased to hear it. My researches have not brought it to light. (Laughter). The next thing he noticed was that coincident with the advent of the Labour Government to office Mr. Gandhi was released after serving two years of his sentence of six years. (Ministerial cheers.) Surely hon. members who cheered would acknowledge that Mr. Gandhi's action had been responsible for the loss of hundreds of lives. Ministerial cries of "No.") The greatest misfortune that could befall India was that she should be made a pawn in the party game in this country. It would plunge her into the deepest sufferings. (Unionist cheers.) He desired to know whether Mr. Gandhi was released for political reasons or for reasons of ill-health. The Viceroy of India was the former Lord Chief Justice, and it was hardly to be believed that he would sacrifice justice to expediency. In the last four years, while the intensive agitation had been going on there had been more lives lost and more property destroyed than in the preceding 66 years. It was no exaggeration to say that if the British power in India was weakened the country would lapse deeper into anarchy. (Hear, hear).

THE CIVIL SERVICES.

The Civil Services in India had no guarantee whatever in regard to the future. Formerly about 60 of the best students from the universities entered the Indian Civil Services every year. He believed that now only about six were obtained yearly, and that these were not of so good a type. Only the very best should be sent to India, but the very best could not be got unless they had an assurance as to their future. One result was that the Indianization of the Services limited to 30 per cent by the Government of India Act had gone up to something like 60 per cent., owing to the lack of students in England.

There was at this moment a tremendous demand for the extension of the Government of India Act, but the action of Indian politicians in the Legislative Assembly, where the Finance Bill was rejected, in Bengal, the Central and United Provinces, and in fact, all over India, demonstrated their total unfitness at present for any larger measure of self-government. The Secretary of State for India (Lord Olivier) in his recent statement in the House of Lords, said that the Government of India Act provided that "not later than" 1929 a Royal Commission should be set up. Surely what the Act said was "not earlier than" 1929, and if that were so there was a great deal of difference between the two phrases. Lord Olivier also said that "we stand for the present by the provisions of the Government of India Act." What did "for the present" mean? (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord further said that he and the party he presented were glad that Mr. Gandhi had been released from prison, "because it is repugnant to human feelings that a man of his character should be treated as a criminal." (Ministerial cheers.) Yes, but Hon. members must realize that Mr. Gandhi was convicted on the most serious charges of sedition, and that the consequences of his action had been very serious to India. He asked for a specific and clear statement from the present Government as to where they stood in regard to India. He also wished for a declaration from the Government with regard to the Services in India. The Prime Minister had made a courageous declaration. Was it too much to hope that it would be translated into action and that Indian problems would be regarded not as party questions, but as national questions? He hoped that whatever party was in power it would give effect to the principle that Great Britain in no circumstances would relinquish her responsibilities towards India. If they did that they would rally to their cause in India the best section of the educated people, hearten the Services, and enable Britain's work in India to be pressed on to success.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir H. Craik (Scottish Universities, U.) described the dyarchy as a spider's web spun out of the brain of a doctrinaire pedant and full of traps and catches. It was the product of the sort of brain that would devise a written Constitution which looked very well on paper, but lacked altogether the imagination to realize the scheme in actual working. On the part of the Civil servants who gave evidence before the Joint Committee there was scarcely one who did not profess himself ready to do his best to make the scheme of change work well (Cheers) That change was expected, and they still recognize the honesty of purpose which actuated Mr. Montagu, although they were entitled to doubt the measure of composite wisdom which had been brought to bear on the question. He was not going to rake up disagreeable things. He thought that the less said about them the better. They had to look forward with hope, although with anxiety. The two extremes of action now before them were, on the one hand, the proposal to scrap the scheme and to resume the authority of this country, and, on the other to abdicate our responsibility and to give up the great responsibility imposed upon us before the eyes of the world. Both these schemes were equally wrong. (Cheers.) To scrap the scheme would be to go back on our word and would be an act of cowardice. Let there be no thought of that. It might be that anarchy and disorder in India might compel us, in spite of ourselves, to exercise our authority and to adopt more drastic methods, but let them not by one word of theirs hasten that time or describe it as the probable result of the present situation. The worst course of all was indecision. Unionists were ready to cooperate with the Government in pursuing a definite course. He urged the Government to proceed gradually, on the responsibility of Parliament, to deal with all parts of the Act with impartiality, and to trust their administrators.

Mr. Hope Simpson (Taunton, L.) said his own information direct from India was that affairs in the districts were very much better than they had been, and that the relations between the district officers and the residents were much better than in 1921. There were two reasons for the breakdown of the Act of 1919 in the Provincial Legislatures. One was that the Indian Ministers were comparatively impotent, and had not entire charge of their portfolios, as India expected they would have. The second reason was the very natural disgust at the failure of the dyarchical system, which was unworkable. That was proof positive that the Act required amendment. The same state of affairs existed in the Legislative Assembly, and the Governor-General had to certify. Was certification a satisfactory method of legislation? If not, Parliament should evolve some other method by which the Governor-General could carry on his Government if the Legislature was not going to support him. Nothing could be worse for the success of government in India than for the extremists to find they had only to reject the Budget in order to get the Viceroy to certify. His suggestion was that the Government should send out a Commission to inquire into the situation on the spot and to report what action, whether legislative or administrative, was required to carry out the expressed intention that the Reforms should constitute a definite step towards the fulfilment of the promise of ultimate self-government within the Empire. It seemed to be supposed that a section of the Act prevented such action being taken. The section said there must be a Commission at the end of ten years, but there was nothing in it prohibiting the appointment of a Commission before the ten years had elapsed. Mr. Montagu had said the section did not tie the hands of Parliament, that if necessary a Commission could be appointed before the expiration of the ten years. Even if the section was held by the Law Officers to stop the appointment of a Commission in the interval the House could easily amend it. The Act was an experiment, it was a leap in the dark, and events had proved that it was not perfect. Why, then, should they not find out by inquiry on the spot where the machinery was defective and amend it accordingly? The difficulties had arisen because of the intense interest which the people of India took in politics. They had been encouraged to believe that they were to have Dominion self-government. They felt that the Act would prevent any hope of advance at the end of the ten years. The best course, therefore, was the appointment of a Commission. (Hear, hear).

THE LABOUR VIEW.

Mr. Scurr (Mile End, Lab.), who had on the paper an amendment urging the Secretary of State for India to appoint a special Commission to inquire into the working of the Act of 1919 with a view to reporting as to the advisability of granting immediate provincial autonomy, or conferring on the Central Government responsibility for civil departments and of removing the control of the Secretary of State over the Governor-General in Council, said that if the policy of regarding every expression of opinion from India as being merely the expression of extremism and of meeting all demands by repression or by ignoring them were continued, then they were not going to preserve India to the British Commonwealth.

The present movement in India was in no sense a new movement which had suddenly sprung up. It had been going on gradually since the Indian National Congress came into being in 1885. All that was being asked for was an immediate examination into what were regarded as grievances. The Act of 1919 was not a law of the Medes and Persians, and if they found that mistakes had been made it was their duty to remedy them as quickly as they possibly could. The misfortune was that the majority of that House, like the majority in the country, were ignorant in regard to India, to the desires and wishes or the Indian people and of the development of feeling in India. There was a development in that country. There was a consciousness of nationality and that consciousness was bound to find expression, and we who had been to a very large extent the creators of many nations should be proud to help this great nation once more to regain its position in co-partnership with this country. Britain and India together would make a strong force which would make for peace throughout the world. That was what they desired. All that was necessary for them to do was to start an inquiry, to send out to India a Commission which would be able to go into the grievances which were put forward by the Indian people. Were they going to say that because the people who put forward grievances did not belong to our race and creed they were to be brushed aside and to make the same mistake in regard to India that they made in regard to Ireland? (Hear, hear).

INQUIRY IN PROGRESS.

Mr. Richards, Under-Secretary for India (Wrexham), expressed satisfaction that members were unanimous about the declaration of August, 1917. That declaration though read by Mr. Montagu, was prepared by Mr. Chamberlain. He was sure every party in the House would subscribe unreservedly to the desire that some day India would be a full-fledged Dominion attached to the great Commonwealth of British nations. (Cheers.) He would suggest to his hon. friends behind him that one of the great difficulties about India was that it was not homogeneous. (Unionist cheers.) It comprised peoples of different races, religions, and degrees of civilization. It was into this society that we had attempted to introduce the democratic institutions of the West which we had evolved after a struggle extending over a thousand years. Even in that very place in which he was speaking they had not yet been able to reduce this struggle for constitutionalism into a system. Nobody seemed to know exactly how our Constitution was working at present. (Laughter.) All would agree, he thought that government was much easier in Opposition than it was in office. (Laughter). Parliament in 1919 decided to give India a temporary transitional Constitution to last presumably for ten years. The object of that was gradually to train the peoples (?) of India in the art of self-government so that eventually they might take their place alongside the other free nations in the British Commonwealth.

The hon. gentleman went on to describe in great detail the system of government set up under the Government of India Act, and said there was no doubt at all that the attitude of India almost from the beginning had been one of extreme suspicion. The causes of that suspicion included the unfortunate Amritsar affair, the idea that the Indian Civil Service was riveted on the shoulders of India for ever, and the certification of the salt tax last year. The question that was interesting, so far as the House of Commons was concerned, was whether it was true to say that the Government of India Act had broken down completely. On the one hand, it appeared that the intention of Parliament in 1919 was that the Indians should co-operate with us in working this scheme. So far that had not been achieved, but it was perfectly true to say, in addition, that provisions were made in the Act of 1919 for such contingencies, and all that had happened hitherto was that the powers that had been held in reserve had been put into operation. The Government of India recognized that the Act was not working exactly in the way they would have it worked, because every one would prefer to have the active co-operation of those politically active people in working the Reforms rather than that they should stand aside or merely attempt to destroy it. He suggested that before they could say that the Act had actually broken down it was important that a real generous attempt should be made to work this difficult piece of legislation. (Hear, hear.)

REPRESENTATIVE INDIAN OPINION.

If the Act was not working smoothly, it was obviously the duty of the Government to see exactly where the friction was, and, if possible, by good feeling, to get rid of it. Consequently an investigation into the shortcomings and deficiencies of the Act was being carried out by the Government of India at the present time. It therefore appeared to them important for the purpose of this inquiry that the views of representative Indian politicians who had come to the Assembly in a perfectly constitutional way to advocate modifications of the Constitution in regard to any practical defects in the provisions of the 1919 Act should be given full opportunity of constitutional expression and consideration before the recommendations of the Government were finally formulated. It was the desire of his Majesty's Government to arrange, in concert with the Government of India, how best such opportunities might be provided. His Majesty's Government viewed with grave concern the estrangement between Great Britain and the elected representatives of the Indian people, and they therefore desired to establish concert with them, in the hope that a way might be found by a full and frank interchange of views to establish a lasting peace and enduring cooperation for the well-being both of India and of the Empire as a whole. (Cheers.)

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.).—I am not clear whether the hon. gentleman was referring to those who were prepared to cooperate with the Government of India or to those who had hitherto said they would have no cooperation of any kind.

Mr. RICHARDS.—I was referring to those who are prepared to co-operate. (Unionist cheers). It is one of the acknowledged objects of his Majesty's Government and in accordance with the principles of our party to assist the Indian people to Dominion self-government. As to the appointment of a commission as proposed in the amendment, such a proposal is, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government premature at this moment. ((Cheers). I have already indicated that an inquiry is actually being carried on by the Government of India into this very question. Accordingly the terms of the amendment standing on the paper are, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, not appropriate to the situation, and whether or not it is adopted by the House, it must not be taken as committing the Government to any particular method of dealing with this very difficult problem. (Cheers.).

CONTROL OF PARLIAMENT.

EARL WINTERTON said that while quite agreeing that caution and reticence towards both Houses of Parliament should be as much a part of the attitude of the Secretary of State for India and the Under-Secretary as it should be in the case of any other Department, he thought those good qualities had been so unduly extended as to have been turned almost into a vice. It was really not until to-night that the House had had any clear indication of the intention of the Government in regard to the question of inquiring into the machinery of the Act. That was quite wrong. He wished to make a protest, which would be echoed by the whole of the House, irrespective of party against the assumption that was growing up in some quarters that that House, as a House, had not so much right to have an interest in affairs in India as it had ten years ago. (Hear, hear). That was a most amazing assumption. He had noticed a tendency, even on the part of such newspapers as "The Times", to suggest that the Government of India and the officials of India were being handicapped both by the control which that House desired to exercise over affairs in India and by the control which it was said that the Secretary of State and the India Office did exercise in India. It could not be too fully recognized that even under the new Reforms system the Government of India was admittedly only very partially responsible to the Assembly. The Assembly itself was elected on a very narrow franchise basis. If it were not to be in any respect responsible through the Secretary of State to the House of Commons, the Government of India would inevitably become what many of its enemies alleged it was today—a complete autocracy, (Hear, hear). The Act clearly provided that there should be dual responsibility. In the present transition stage Parliament ought to take not only as much as but more interest than in the past, and the complaints that were made in the Press, and not the Press of any one party, to the effect that the Secretary of State and the India Office were exercising an unfair and undesirable control over government in India were really an absurdity. (Cheers).

He was glad that the Under-Secretary had made it quite clear that the Government definitely rejected proposals for destroying the Act, that it was not contemplated by them to make any departure from the policy of successive Governments to carry out the Act to the best of their ability, and that any inquiry which might be set up would be merely a Committee into the machinery of the Act before which friends of the Reforms would be encouraged to give evidence, but that those who had tried to make the Act a failure would not be allowed to give evidence. To that policy the Unionists had no objection. They welcomed the very definite statement of the Under-Secretary that it was not proposed to depart from the spirit or the letter of the Act, and they welcomed also the implied rebuke given by him to some of his hot-head friends on the benches behind him. (Ministerial ironical laughter).

Mr. TOOLEY (Salford, S., Lab.).—Mr. Speaker, is the noble lord in order in referring to anyone here as being hot-headed (Unionist laughter), and would I be in order in referring to the noble lord as fat-headed? (Ministerial laughter).

The SPEAKER.—When the hon. member is a little longer in the House he will recognize that it is a compliment to be called hot-headed by the noble lord. (Laughter).

EARL WINTERTON.—I accept with great pleasure, Mr. Speaker, the compliment you have paid me. (Laughter.) As to Mr. Gandhi he would be the last to say that, misguided as he was, and in some respects criminal, he was to be disposed of merely by sneers and gibes. But Mr. Gandhi's philosophy was met by the indisputable fact that there were divisions of race and religion, and, above all, diversity of aim among the Indians themselves. (Cheers).

EARL WINTERTON resumed his seat at four minutes to 11 o'clock, in order, he said, to give Colonel Wedgwood, Chancellor of the Duchy (Newcastle-under-Lyne), the opportunity of making a personal explanation in regard to Viscount Curzon's quotations from speeches which he had made in India. Colonel Wedgwood devoted the first three minutes to bantering Earl Winterton, and had only just reached his reference to the quotations at 11 o'clock, when, under the rules of the House, he was obliged, amid much laughter, to sit down. The Chancellor of the Duchy had "talked out" the motion.—"The Times."

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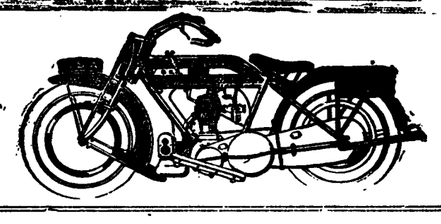

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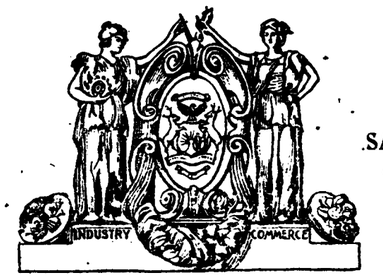

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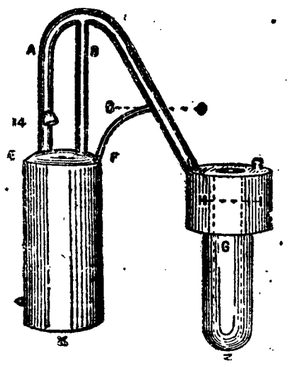

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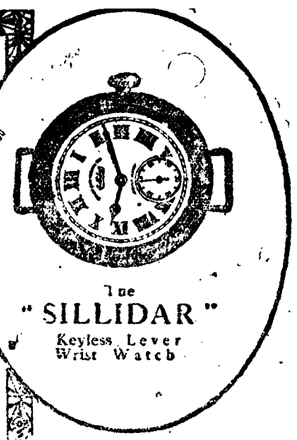

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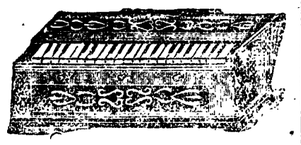

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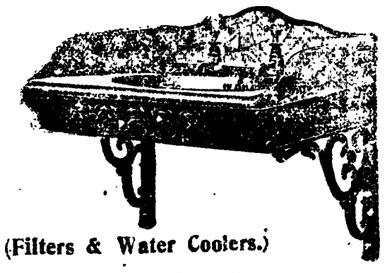

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